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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 145 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

BOMBAY PAVES WAY FOR NATIONAL SOLIDARITY

Shaukat Ali Sees End Of Communal Warfare

Wonderful Chance For All-Round Peace In Congress Committee Decision

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS PRAISED

"I am very glad to tell you that the decision of the Congress Working Committee has given me great satisfaction and also the fact that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. M. S. Aney withdrew their resignations, and I have every hope that all combined will make an effort for the solution of the Communal problem which is not at all difficult.

I really desire unity between Hindus and Hindus as much as I desire co-operation between Muslims and Muslims. That way lies our future success and strength", said Maulana Shaukat Ali to a "Chronicle" representative.

I hope that the British Government will also appreciate the Congress decision which does not wish to quarrel over the Communal Award. I think it will be a great thing if an honourable truce between the different communities in India and between England and India was arranged, and a better spirit of co-operation and goodwill was established, and real efforts were made to search every nook and corner for general peace and understanding. Constant fighting and hitting each other would benefit neither India nor England. Eventually India would have to be granted fullest freedom for her development.

I congratulate our Muslim Nationalist friends for the fine work they have done for Islam and India and for making the Congress united and national. Since they have joined the Muslim Unity Board, they have been loyally working for Islam and India. And I as an active colleague give praise for their co-operation and loyalty, and I think the whole Muslim India would appreciate their great service. Even their worst critics who doubted their sincerity could not say anything against them. It is a wonderful chance coming for all round peace and I wish Hindus, Muslims and other minorities and the British Government would take advantage of it."

Abul Kalam Answers Critics

"It was the only possible thing, in view of the present political situation in the country, and consistent with the truly national attitude of the Congress." This was how Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a member of the Congress Working Committee, characterised the decision of the Congress Working Committee regarding the Communal Award.

Maulana Abul Kalam in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative shortly before his departure by the Calcutta Mail, declared that the decision of the Working Committee had nothing to do with the forthcoming Assembly elections. Even if the elections were not to take place and the Congress had decided not to participate in the election campaign the decision of the Working Committee would have been the same. Gandhiji and the members of the Working Committee considered the question on its own merits, and they believed that the Congress could not have come to any other decision than the one they have arrived at.

RANCHI AND AFTER.

"There is a general belief that the formation of the Congress Parliamentary Board at Patna and the consequent merging of the Swaraj Party founded at Ranchi, in that Board was due to the efforts of those who disliked the decision of the Ranchi Conference on the Communal Award" said the "Chronicle" representative.

Maulana Abul Kalam emphatically denied the suggestion, and said that he was one of those who pressed for the formation of the Congress Parliamentary Board at Patna, for, he believed, that, if the Congress were to contest the elections, and Congressmen were allowed to enter the legislatures, they must be directly controlled by the Congress. This change was made entirely for political reasons and the Communal question had nothing to do with it.

SETTLEMENT PROSPECTS.

Asked if he had any hopes of an early communal settlement, which would replace the Communal Award, the Maulana said, "The situation has reached the stage when even twenty-four hours' delay in a mutual settlement is unbearable. I do not wish to keep it a secret, that when I started from Calcutta to attend the meeting of the Working Committee, I intended to press on the Committee that a solution of this problem must be found at any cost. But after discussing the question with Gandhiji at Wardha and again in Bombay, I had to admit that the time was not opportune for it, and, however, much we may desire an early settlement, we have to wait. I must say that in the absence of a settlement, what the Congress could do, was to take the decision it has taken and neither Hindus nor Muslims could have expected anything more than this from the Congress."

LATEST NEWS (On Page 14)

MIRABEN SAILS TO-MORROW

POONA, June 19.

Miraben is understood to be sailing on Thursday. She is leaving Poona early in the morning on that day.—A.P.

PICTURE THAT FETCHED RS. 501: An enlargement of this photo of Mahatma Gandhi was presented to him by the Vanguard Studios at the meeting at Santa-Cruz. When auctioned, it fetched Rs. 501.

POONA ACCORDS ROUSING WELCOME TO GANDHIJI

Sanatanists Stage Farcical Black-Flag Show

POONA, June 19.

The air rent up with the cries of "Gandhi-ki-Jai" from several thousands of people who mustered strong at the spacious Poona station platform as the Poona Express carrying Gandhiji and party including Jamnalal Bajaj, Kasturba, Miraben and others steamed into the station-yard this noon. The police and the volunteers had a trying time in restricting the crowd.

Gandhiji with his usual smiles received numerous presents and garlands on alighting train. An insignificant demonstration of a couple of Sanatanist black-faggers met Gandhiji at Kirkee station. Gandhiji only smiling away the incident "They have behaved courteously", he remarked.—United Press.

THAT SANATANIST FARCE AGAIN

POONA, June 19.

Out of a population of over two lakhs only 137 people participated in the Sanatanist Black Flag demonstrations this morning when Mahatmaji reached Poona.

Gandhiji met the local Harijan workers to-day.—United Press.

Mahatma Meets Harijan Deputation

POONA, June 19.

Sjt. Rajagopalachari arrived this evening from Bombay.

Gandhiji received a deputation of the Poona Harijan Seva Sangh. The Chairman of the Sangh submitted a report of the work of the Sangh and discussed the difficulties which faced the Sangh in working out its programme in the city. Ghandhiji advised the Sangh to work patiently in the face of Sanatanist harassment Gandhiji is meeting local Congressmen to-morrow

MANY JNJURED IN LATHI CHARGE

Firing In Rampur

NEW DELHI, June 19

The Anjuman Islamia, Rampur State, telegrams that some loss of life has been caused by firing by the State authorities on a mob holding demonstrations following a hartal and hunger strike in protest against non-redress of certain alleged grievances.

The Anjuman adds that prior to the firing the authorities made lathi charges on the mob resulting in injuries to many.

Official confirmation is lacking.

—A. P.

OFFICIAL VERSION

NEW DELHI' June 19.

The Director of Public Information, Rampur State, wires:—

"Five ringleaders of a mob were arrested this morning for persisting in spite of the repeated warnings, in unlawful demonstrations under the cloak of unemployment.

Later they were forcibly rescued by a riotous mob which assaulted Mr. Kemp, District Inspector-General of Police and Chief Magistrate, and refused to disperse despite the Chief Magistrate's formal warning. Mr. Kemp and some constables were injured and firing had to be resorted to resulting in one death.

The number of wounded persons so far reported is six and they have been given medical aid.

The situation is under control and military are patrolling the streets."—A.P.

Why Legislatures Must Be Captured

They Have Become Machinery Of Repression And Menace To Personal Safety

PRAKASAM PLEADS FOR RIGHT LEAD

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

A brief review of the deliberations and conclusions of the Working Committee and the Congress Parliamentary Board, during the last few days in Bombay, was made by Syt. T. Prakasam, a member of the Board, who left for Madras on Tuesday night.

Great Improvement

Sjt. Prakasam stressed the vast differences between the Swarajist Party of 1926 and the present one, and considered the latter as being a great improvement, as it has secured the close co-operation of Mahatmaji.

Wanted Correct Lead.

He emphasised the need for a clear and correct lead from the Board in issuing their manifesto.

Sjt. Prakasam said:—

"The Bombay meetings of the Congress Election Board and the Working Committee are undoubtedly a great success. Mahatma Gandhi and his orthodox disciples deserve congratulations for the whole-hearted manner in which they merged themselves into the Election Board and in fact, started the Election Campaign from Mani Bhuvan on the 17th and 18th instants, when they solved the communal trouble and called upon the country to support the Congress candidates.

SWIM OR SINK TOGETHER.

"Congress was weak in 1926 because Mahatma Gandhi handed over the Congress to the Swarajists and walked out of it with Khaddar Propaganda. In July last when Mahatmaji told me in Poona that we might carry on our Swarajist propaganda like that of the late C.R. Das and the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, leaving him and his followers to other work, I told him that for the mistake made in 1926, we paid very dearly and that this time we must swim or sink together.

ONE MORE STEP.

"I am so glad that Mahatmaji realised the seriousness of the situation and identified himself and the Congress with the Council programme.

"With one more step forward by Mahatmaji, the Congress must certainly be able to sweep the polls in the Assembly Elections, if properly conducted.

TELL IT TO THE PEOPLE.

"The Drafting Committee and Mahatmaji must make it clear in the beginning of the manifesto, why the Council programme has been adopted along with the constructive programme. The electors and the masses must know why it has been considered necessary to capture the legislatures that have been boycotted all along. Without prolexity, the public must be clearly told that the legislatures have to be captured because they have become the centres of repression and a danger to freedom of person and of property in the country.

"When once the people are told about this by the Leader in whom the people have unbounded faith, they will not hesitate even for a second to exercise their franchise properly and honestly, whatever may be the temptation or coercion from the opponents.

THAT CABINET SYSTEM.

"In these gatherings there was a tendency to copy the Government methods and departments into our constitution. The Cabinet system adopted by Mahatmaji and carried to the utmost length has failed. We must change the same to suit the altered conditions. The Election Board fell into a similar error when it attempted to copy the Government, and the old Congress Cabinet."

ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Parliamentary Board And Selection Of Congress Candidates

COMMITTEE FORMED

BOMBAY, June 19.

The General Secretaries of the Congress Parliamentary Board have issued the following Press Note:—

"A meeting of the Selection Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Board was held today at Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's house.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was elected President. The following members were present:—

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad,
Mr. M. S. Aney,
Dr. B. C. Roy,
Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and
Mr. S. Satyamurti.

TO P. C. C.'S.

The following resolutions were passed:—

In pursuance of the suggestion of the Board be it resolved that the General Secretaries write to the Provincial Congress Committee Secretaries to consult their Executive Committees, wherever possible, and recommend the names of three Congressmen of the Province to be co-opted on the Selection Board for the Province.

Where no regular committees have come to exist it is suggested that the Secretaries may consult prominent Congressmen and make the recommendations.

The recommendations should in any event reach the General Secretaries before the 10th of July.

The next meeting of the Board shall be held in Benares.

MEMBERS OF BOARD.

Note:—The following persons form the Selection Board of the Congress Parliamentary Board:—

Pandit Malaviya,
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad,
Mr. M. S. Aney,
Mr. Bhulabhai Desai,
Dr. B. C. Roy,
Mr. Sherwani,
Mr. Satyamurthi and
Mr. Shree Kishan Singh.

All communications regarding the elections should be addressed to the General Secretaries.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MAYOR FREE

Quit Notice On Municipal President Withdrawn By Govt.

BAN ON GONGRESS FUNDS

Restraint Order Served On Bank Of India And Local Firms Is Removed.

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, June 19.

The Govt. of Bombay have to-day cancelled the order on Mr. G.V. Mavlanker, a Congressman and ex-president of the Ahmedabad Municipality, served on him under the Emergency Powers Act.

The order asked him not to leave the limits of Ratnagiri District without previous permission. Mr. Mavlanker had obeyed the order and is now in Ratnagiri. It is probable that he will now return to Ahmedabad.

The Government have also cancelled to-day their order served on the Bank of India and the firms of Sjt. Maganbhai Karamchand, Sjt. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Sjt. Punjalal Hirabhai, restraining these bodies not to deliver or transfer the amount in their custody for the purpose of an unlawful association.

MAHATMA'S NEXT STEP

Not To Return To Jail But Will Carry On Constructive Work

PATNA, June 19.

With reference to the forecast in an Allahabad message that Gandhiji is likely to court incarceration in August, the "Search-Light" says:—

Enquiries here reveal there is no foundation for any such apprehension. The chances are that Gandhiji might at least for some time refrain from exercising the right he has reserved to himself of offering civil resistance and instead devote himself to quiet constructive work. Walking on foot through countryside is likely to be the main feature of his future programme.

Khadi propaganda and collection of funds for the Earthquake relief in Bihar are expected to be among others, the main planks in his programme in the immediate future.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

HUGE CASUALTIES.
(SPECIAL CABLE.)

TOULOUSE, June 19.

Three persons are reported to have been killed and more than 88 injured in violent riots.

The injured include 38 Mobile Guards and 50 demonstrators. 300 arrests are reported to have been made. During last night's wild rioting all street lamps in the principal square were shattered by revolver shots from the demonstrators.

BRITISH PROTEST.
(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NANKING, June 19.

The British Legation is making strong representations to the Nanking Government regarding the pirate attack on "Shuntion". The British Military Officer is proceeding to Tsinan to maintain contact with the Governor of "Shuntion" with a view to assisting to the rescue measures.

YEMEN-SAUD TREATY

LONDON, June 19.

It is learnt that the Imam of Yemen to-day signed a treaty with Ibn Saud. Ratificarion will be exchanged shortly at Hodeida and the terms of the Treaty will then be published.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a teacher for Karachi. Graduate, M.A., B.T., strong in English preferred. Pay 80-100 according qualifications. Interview in Bombay essential. Apply Box 2568, "Bombay Chronicle."

Don't be unemployed—Matric—passed or failed; write us: Prema Vidya Peetha, Tungabhadra (Bellary Dist). (2587).

Wanted an experienced M.B.B.S. for the post of the Chief Medical Officer of the State. Salary according to qualifications with free quarters and freedom of private practice according to State rules. Candidate having at least 10 years standing and having experience of hospital practice will be preferred. Apply stating qualifications, age, experience and caste with copies of testimonials to M. D. Solanki, Dewan, Wankaner State, Wankaner, (Kathiawar). (8533).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Wanted—Post by a European Experienced Child's Nurse. Excellent references. Please reply Box No. 146, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Post by well-educated Young, domiciled European Gentleman, proficient in sketch-drawing. Please reply Box No. 147, "Bombay Chronicle".

An Experienced European Hotel-Manager seeks position. Please reply Box No. 148, "Bombay Chronicle".

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivili on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

24. GARAGES TO LET.

One Comfortable First Floor Bungalow and Garages on hire in Liyakat Munzil, 264, Bellasis Road, opp. Post No. 8. Apply within. (2538).

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale—Chevrolet Tourer 1932-Model Excellent condition Rs. 2,400 or near offer. No brokers. Box No. 145, "Bombay Chronicle".

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted—Chevrolet or Ford 1930-32 Model. Write with particulars and lowest terms to Box No. 144, "Bombay Chronicle".

44. MEDICAL.

Everything Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Toilet, Chemicals, lities. Doctor Jaisingh, Lahore, Punjab. Established 1888. Apply Box 2590, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Hewet Engineering School, Luck-now—Recognised by U. P. Govt. Applications from Matriculates for Overseer Class Sessions July, 1934 will be considered from now. Prospectus free from Principal.

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow—Recognised by U. P Government. Applications for admissions to Overseer Class July Sessions, 1934, are being registered now. Apply for prospectus to the Principal. (2476).

Learn Electrical Mechanical And Radio Engineering. City Guilds, London, Govt. recognised Diplomas. Low charges. Short period. Prospectus on two annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (2486).

Guarantee Cambridge Course alone of the Senior Cambridge Institute will ensure you sure success in Senior Cambridge examinations. Best possible staff, wide choice of languages. Morning and evening classes conducted. Hurry up. Last date for sending forms for December examination 16th of July. Special concession for Ladies. 371 Girgaum Back. (2601).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted.—Agents to represent high class Virginia Cigarettes. See personally between 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Parmar, National Hindu Lodge, Prarthana Samaj, Bombay, 4. (2597).

Wanted Influential Provincial Agents and Stockists by German Manufacturers of easily saleable popular lines. Correspondence: Boteju, 1704 Uyanwatte, Matara, Ceylon. (2598).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rork Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwallor, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager "The "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Wanted agencies for Kathiawar, to a well-known firm having his own branches and canvassers in Kathiawar. If you desire good sale of your goods. Apply Box No. 2546, "Bombay Chronicle".

103. LIVE STOCK

Jersey Black Giants are laying wonderfully enormous sized eggs. A trio arrived from England just last December is offered at a great sacrifice. Other Breeds of English and American Poultry also going at greatly reduced prices on account of off season. Leghorns, Minorcas, Australorps, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and beautiful little Bantam fowls are fully described in our Clearance Circular. Send to-day for a Free copy. The Asian Poultry Farm, No. 11, Gennaught Road, Poona.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Fruits and Grafts—Big Rose Litchee 500 Rs. 4. Selected Bombay, Langra Mangoes 100 Rs. 7. Expenses extra. Advance essential. Graft Catalogue free. Raja Nursery, No. 13, Darbhanga. (2474).

132. BEAUTY REQUISITES.

For Grey or White Hair use Kesh Kala Hair Lotion. It is not a dye. Popular Pharmacy Bombay 4. Re. 1-8-0. (2594).

135. PERFUMERY.

S. S. Gazdar's Eau-de-Cologne. The best of its kind. It is always 60 degrees Over Proof—the strength which is not beaten by any other brand. (R2600).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Running Restaurant in Dhoni Taluo for immediate sale. Selling very cheap. Owner retiring. Apply Post Box 2214, Bombay 2. (2595).

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Further particulars on application at the Local Head Offices and Branches of the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA and any GOVERNMENT TREASURY.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kalachowki Road, Chinchpokli, Bombay on FRIDAY, the 29th June, 1934, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Statements of Account made up to 31st March, 1934.

(2) To elect a Director in place of one, who resigns his seat on the Board under clause 86 of the Articles.

(3) To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, under clause 93 of the Articles.

(4) To elect Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

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CRAWFORD & Co..

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Under instructions from Messrs. Dallas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Sheth Dwarkadas Sriamji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Sheth Ratanlal Chunilal Parikh Zaveri, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 30th June 1934, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 123, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, one Diamond Kalgi and one Emerald Necklace of round and beautiful Emerald "Manis" or Beads.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Dallas & Co., Solicitors, at their Office at 116-120, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and they will, on request make arrangements for inspection of the said ornaments.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY June 23rd 3-30 p.m. || MONDAY June 25th 9-30 p.m.

Rates:—Rs. 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, 1-12, 1-2 and annas 9.

Booking at the Theatre from 15th June.

TO MISS IS TO REPENT.

4th WEEK

Times:— Daily 5-30, 8 and 10-30.

SAGAR MOVITONE Presents

SABITADEVI AND JAL MERCHANT IN

Educated Wife

with

K. C. DEY

Directed by:—

SARVOTTAM BADAMI.

This theatre will be closed on Friday on account of the changes being made. So do not postpone your visit.

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LAMINGTON ROAD.

AKASHWANI

GOING STRONG—

with

BAKAM BHAT

(Cartoon)

at

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Daily at 4-50, 7-35 & 10-20 p.m.

STORIES OF WAR LORD

How Voroshiloff Sent Out Fake Orders to Non-Existent Troops And Saved Soldier In Hand-To-Hand Fight

An interesting incident in the career of Klementy E. Voroshiloff, who as Commissar of War and Navy is one of the Soviet Union's most important figures, came to light in connection with the parade of the Red Army on May Day. It reveals Commissar Voroshiloff both as resourceful and personally courageous, remarks Mr. Harold Denny, writing from Moscow to the "New York Times".

The man who related it is Rudolph Hmelnitsky, Commander of a division with a rank corresponding to that of general. He was a private soldier in the Czarist army during the World War. Commissar Voroshiloff, he said, after the parade Tuesday, saved his life in 1919 and started him on the upward path. That was the year when the Bolsheviki were struggling to retain control in a country torn by civil war and banditry.

Voroshiloff went to the town of Koristovka in an armored train filled with proletarian soldiers. The town was held up by counter-revolutionaries. Voroshiloff detrained his troops and took possession of the station. He had only a small force and there were no reinforcements for miles. In imminent danger of being overwhelmed of enemies, he resorted to the stratagem of sending orders and proclamations to imaginary divisions in dozens of places, causing the enemies to think he had such a strong force in the region that they retired, leaving him in possession of the town.

GRAPPLED WITH GIANT ENEMY

Enemies still held Alexandria, near by. Voroshiloff organized and led a band of forty-six men against that place. He and his followers were clearing the railroad tracks of foes when he heard a cry of alarm and turned to see a giant enemy soldier rushing with a bayonet on a youthful soldier. The young soldier was Hmelnitsky, who had just joined the Bolshevist forces.

Voroshiloff, who is of only ordinary stature, sprang at the giant and grappled with him and tried to shoot him with a pistol. The powerful enemy, however, turned Voroshiloff's arm so that the pistol pointed at Voroshiloff's own body and he tried to pull the trigger. The present leader of the Red Army wedged his thumb under the hammer and kept the foe from firing until Voroshiloff could wrench himself away. Then he fired two shots into the enemy, killing him.

"His saving my life was the beginning of our acquaintance," said Commander Hmelnitsky.

The latter's rise from that point is typical of that of many who now hold high posts in the Red Army. He could barely read and write when he first came to Voroshiloff's attention. Of proletarian origin, he had worked as a farm hand since the age of 10. He remained with Voroshiloff through the civil war, was twice wounded and won decorations for bravery.

When peace came Hmelnitsky went to school for the first time in his life. He studied both Karl Marx and Julius Caesar, learned French and got ground work in mathematics and chemistry. When he had finished his preparatory course he entered a military academy, from which he emerged as a junior officer in the army.

He has risen steadily through all the ranks to the present high one and like Commissar Voroshiloff and many other Soviet leaders he is still a young man.

Revolvers And Cartridges Seized

HARISAL, June 18.

One six-chambered revolver and several live cartridges were seized by the police following a surprise raid last night in the house of Harikanta Das in Bhurakati in the interior of the district.—United Press.

Many cases of sunstroke are reported in Multan where the temperature has gone up to 120 degrees. Some camel horses are reported to have died owing to the heat.

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Mills Open But Not Working

Mass Picketing In Operation In Madanpura

The Madhavji Dharamsi Mills, were re-opened on Tuesday bringing the total of Mills now kept open and working to 56.

Although the Khatau Makanji Mills, were opened on Monday there was no work done. But on Tuesday some workers went into the Mills.

There was mass picketing of the mills in Madanpura.

Most of the Mills kept open have not been able to restart work as the attendance in them was meagre.

The Khatau Makanji Mills and the Madhovji Dharamsi Mills at Foras Road were picketed. Otherwise there was no appreciable change in the textile strike situation in the city reported on Tuesday.

Four arrests were made on Tuesday in connection with the raid on the house of the jobber of Sun Mills.

OWNERS' REPORT

Tuesday's report of the Millowners' Association says that 3,000 more men are at work today than on Monday. The total number employed is 85,916.

RE-ORGANISATION OF B. P. C. C.

Council Discusses Plan

The first meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee met at the Congress House on Tuesday evening, Mr. K.F. Nariman presiding.

Among those present at the meeting were:—Miss Safia Somji, Mrs. Perin Captain and Messrs. Nagindas Master, Purshottam Tricumdas, P. R. Lele, Ganpati Sankar Desai and Abid Ali.

The question of re-organisation of the Provincial Congress Committee was considered.

A speed of 240 miles per hour is claimed for a German 'plane seating 40 passengers and a crew of two. The plane, which was demonstrated to British air experts at Croydon yesterday, has a single engine of 650 h.p.

SCHOOL GIRL'S COMPLAINT

Miss Shantibai Ganesh Gondlekar, alleged on Tuesday before Mr. M.A.F. Coelho, Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, that she was followed by one Ramdas Chhotu, who, she further alleged, tried to snatch away her bangle by seizing her hand.

The complainant is aged about 16 and is attending the Municipal School at Worli and residing at Rangalli Chawls, Kada Matunga.

The accused, who pleaded that he might be hanged, if ever he had done such a thing with the alleged intention, admitted that he followed the girl on June 4, because she wanted the "sutta" figures from him.

The Magistrate did not, however, expect the school-going children to dabble in Sutta, found the accused guilty and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

KIDNAPPED HIS OWN DAUGHTER

Police Take Charge Of Girl Following Complaint By Mother

The story of how Illahi Allabux a Mahomedan belonging to the Sunni section, kidnapped his own three-year old daughter, was narrated before Mr. G. R. Kairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon on Tuesday when the police applied for orders to remand the girl to the Children's Home till next Saturday.

In applying for the remand, the police stated that the girl Sugrabi Illahi was living with her mother at Nagpada. The mother, Khairunissa Illahi was living separately from his husband owing to alleged ill-treatment at the hands of her husband.

On the 7th of June Illahi Allabux, the father of the girl, kidnapped her from the lawful guardianship of her mother, and took her to Kurla and kept her there in a room of his own. Allabux was living with a mistress at Kurla.

On a complaint made by the mother of the kidnapped girl, the police took charge of the girl last night.

His Worship remanded the girl to the Children's Home till the next Saturday, pending inquiries.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Several New Centres To Be Opened In Bombay

The activities of the St. John Ambulance Association in the Bombay Presidency, such as, the organisation and conduct of courses of instruction in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene, Mother craft and Sanitation have been reorganised by the Bombay Provincial Centre. It is therefore notified for the information of the general public that under the Bombay Provincial Centre, St. John Ambulance Associatitn, there are several duly constituted Local Centres in the Bombay city, and also a few others are under formation.

There are also Local Centres in Surat, Umreth and Sholapur. Efforts are also being made to constitute Local Centres at other district headquarters in the Presidency of Bombay.

Persons interested in First Aid and other courses of instruction, in Bombay Presidency may obtain the namcs and addresses of the Local centres on application to the Honorary Secretary Bombay Provinc'al Centre, St. John Ambulance Association, 335, Parel Rd., Byculla, Bombay.

LORRIES COLLIDE

Woman Killed Due To Driver's Negligence

The alarming increase in the number of motor-acidents in Bombay day by day makes one doubt if the authorities concerned takes the necessary precaution in issuing licences to motor drivers.

On Monday at noon there was another serious motor accident in Byculla. Motor-lorry No. 84 (Bombay) driven by Ibrahimkhan Idroo Khan was proceeding along Victoria Road from Narielwadi towards the Victoria Gardens Road junction when near Derwesh & Co., Timber Merchants, it collided with another lorry which was standing by the side of the road unloading timber.

Mounts Footpath

The stationary motor-lorry was sent by force of the impact onto the footpath. Motor lorry No. 84B then knocked down a woman passing by and also mounted the footpath. The havoc caused by this motor lorry did not end there. The culminating point was reached when it dashed against the roof and furniture of a timber depot belonging to one Jan Mahomed.

Woman Dies of Injuries

The injured woman by name Rangubai Sawlyaram aged 60 was immediately taken to the J. J. Hospital but she expired on the way.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to internal haemorrage due to rupture of the lungs and fracture of the ribs received when run over by a motor lorry, at the inquest held over the body on Tuesday.

Driver Accused Of Negligence

The jury also recommended the driver Ibrahimkhan Idroo Khan to be prosecuted for negligence driving.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

Entered Deceased's Room At Night Disguised As Woman

Gulmahmed Gulam Habib, a Pathan was placed before Mr. P. L. Thackar, Presidency Magistdate, Mazgoan, on Monday on the charge of stabbing another Pathan Sultan Mahmed Abdul on June 2 in the chest and arms.

The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he expired at 1 p.m. on Sunday.

The cause of this stabbing is alleged to have been due to a personal feud.

It will be remembered, that the accused as alleged, entered the deceased's room while the latter was sleeping at night, disguised as a woman in a "bhoorka" and committed the fatal assault.

The deceased struggled and roused the neighbours who locked the accused in a bath-room till the police arrived

As inqu'ries were incomplets regarding the case. His Worship remanded the accused to police custody till June 25.

NEWLY-BORN BABE'S DEATH MYSTERY

Mystery surrounds the death of a newly-born babe which was found tide up in a piece of cloth on Sunday afternoon in the garden of the G.I.P. Railway Institute, Parel. The parents of the child could not be traced. The Coroner's jury gave a verdict of death due to asphyxiation, homicidal or suicidal.

MOTOR DRIVER FINED

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, June 19.

On a charge of driving his motor lorry No. W-7661, in a rash and negligent manner on the Bombay-Agra Road, near Vikhroli in May last, Chintaman Ragno Deshmukh of Nasik was to-day convicted on his own plea of guilty by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default five months' hard labour.

MOTHER FOLLOWS CHILD TO GRAVE

Sets Herself On Fire And Dies After One Month

Death due to suicidal burns was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury on Tuesday at the inquest held over the body of Mr. Jenabai Hussein Ali Mahomed, aged 28.

The deceased lived with her husband at Rehim Castle, Nishanpada Road. On the 10th of May she poured some kerosine oil over her clothes and set fire to it. She sustained in consequence, severe burns. She was then admitted to the J J. Hospital where she was detained for a month and subsequently removed to the Charak Clinic at Charni Road where she died on Sunday last.

It was stated at the Coroner's Court, by the husband of the deceased that the deceased lost her six minth's old child about five days prior to committing this act and the bereavement had acted adversely on her mental condition.

Rs. 1,000 GIFT FOR St. ANTHONY'S GUILD

Money Sent By Post By Anonymous Donor

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, June 18.

"To Dear St. Anthony c/o Rev. Fr. D'Sa." This simple superscription on a plain envelope which contained 10 hundred rupee notes caused a great surprise to the Vicar of St. Andrew's when he opened his letter box. This was a donation from an anonymous donor towards the St. Anthony's Guild for the Poor.

Yesterday the feast of the Wonder-worker Saint was celebrated with great solemnity at St. Andrew's.

In the evening a general meeting was held at which the 21st, annual report was read. The Guild attended to the needs of 46 families consisting of 100 individuals. There is also the Home for the poor which shelters a number of families. The expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 2,785.

In order to build another Home the Guild are setting aside a sum of Rs. 1,000 as a nucleous for the Building Fund.

CHARGED WITH CHEATING

Alleged To Have Obtained Money From Unemployed On Promise Of Job

Sheik Hussein Sheik Mohidin, a Muslim was placed on Tuesday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the Presidency Magistrate, second court, Mazagaon, on the charge of cheating a Hindu boy name Ramaotar Maharajbahadur.

The complainant Ramaotar, it is stated, was lured by the accussed on June 16 with promises of a job in the G. I. P. Ry. and brought to Bombay. On the same day they both went to Barkely Palace to see a "Sab" of the G. I. P. Railway. Before entering the building the accused asked the complainant to hand over to him a sum of Rs. 10 to be deposited with the "Sab" for uniform and also asked for Rs. 1/5 for the stamp to be put on the agreement form. Taken in by the frank manner of the Muslim, Ramaotar fell an easy prey to the lure and parted with the money. The accused went to buy the stamp with the amount but eventually disappeared.

Ramaotar subsequently lodged a complaint with the Byculla Police who arrested the accused at Kalyan Railway Station.

His Worship remanded the accused to police custody till June 26.

BANDRA'S ADDRESS TO SIR G. HUSSEIN

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, June 18.

At a meeting of the Address Committee, it was decided to present an address to Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah on Saturday June 2. at the Bandra Town Hall.

The Bandra Jamiat are co-operating wholeheartedly and also contributing liberally to make the occasion a success.

COOLY'S FATAL FALL

Mahomedally Mahomed, a Muhammadan cooly aged 25 and residng at Takadi Moholla slipped and fell while working on the third floor of a building as the result of which he died at the J. J. Hospital to-day.

McCABE'S BRILLIANT CENTURY

8 Wkts. Victory For Australia In Match Against Gentlemen

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, June 19.

Australians won the match against Gentlemen by 8 wickets.

Scores:—

GENTLEMEN:—177 and 287.

AUSTRALIANS:—230 and 235 for 2 wickets

The weather was fine, but dull and the wicket was good when Barnett and Ebeling the opening pair continued the Australian second innings. Barnett's was the first wicket to fall when, at 26, he was caught by Dawson at short leg-off Read's riser. Ebeling was the next man out l.b.w. to Brown who sent down a top-spinner. Brown played restrained, but most skilful, cricket.

McCabe made a slow start, but opened out later and put on 50 in 58 minutes. Brown and McCabe were batting with 33 and 66 at lunch with the total at 165 for 2.

On resumption McCabe and Brown rattled up the 70 runs needed for the win. The pair scored 200 in 143 minutes, mainly through McCabe's all-round brilliance, Brown playing a defensive game. During his stay of 100 minutes at the wicket McCabe hit 14 boundaries and 1 sixer to the leg scored with a long hop off Read.

AUSTRALIANS 2ND INNINGS.

Barnett c. Dawson b. Read	16
Ebeling l.b.w. Brown	31
Brown (not out)	62
McCabe (not out)	105
Extras	21
Total (for 2 wkts.)	235

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Read 1/63, Brown 1/28.

FALL OF WICKETS:—26/1, 63/2.

SIND OPPOSES HOCKEY TOUR

But Bengal Undertakes Responsibility

The prospects of an Indian hockey team visiting Australia in April, 1935, in response to an invitation received by the Indian Hockey Federation, are becoming remote as Sind, following the example of the Punjab, has intimated its opposition to the project unless the Australian Association agrees to bear all the expenses of the Indian team from the time of embarking for Australia till their return home.

This was the resolution adopted by the Sind Hockey Council at their meeting. They state that the Indian Federation should insist on these terms as India has attained international status in hockey. Meanwhile the consideration of the suggestion of the Federation's Secretary—that one of the Provincial Associations should undertake the responsibility of staging the trials—has been deferred until Australia agrees to the new terms proposed.

The Sind Association is strongly opposed to the idea which they term pawning the federation rights.

Meanwhile it is understood that Bengal contemplates undertaking the responsibility of the trials in the terms of Mr. Behram Doctor's suggestions.

INDIAN BOXER DISQUALIFIED FOR HOLDING

Arthur Suares Punished In Bout With Filipino

Ignacio Fernandez, the Filipino, was awarded the decision over Arthur Suares, the Indian boxer at the Olympic Stadium, Singapore, on June 12, says "The Statesman". After eight and a half rounds of heetic fighting, the referee, Mr. Johnson, disqualified Suares for holding. While it lasted it was one of the most terrific slogging matches seen in Singapore for years. Suares was repeatedly warned for holding with his left and hitting with his right but he was so warmed up that he did not even hear the referee.

Fernandez got out of the way of some of Suares' most dangerous punches by brilliant swaying and headwork, but Suares was slightly ahead on points when the disqualification came. There were 18¼ pounds difference in the weights, Suares scaling 11 st. 1½ lb. and Fernandez 9. 11.

Suares was well trained and after a gruelling third round when Fernandez staggered him he came back strongly and seemed certain of lasting the distance. Had that been the case the chances are that he would have won on points, thanks to his superior reach, which made it necessary for the Filipino to jump at him in order to hit him.

The Filipino started the fight at a hectic pace but Suares was with him practically all the time, slogging away with a will. The Filipino displayed amazing skill in evading punishment; Suares on the other hand was not so clever in keeping out of trouble and stopped some nasty ones, especially in the third round when he twice went to the boards.

BRITISH TEAM FOR SECOND TEST

LONDON, June 19.

The following ten players have been invited to be present at Lords for Friday's Test Match:—

Wyatt (Captain); Walters, Farnes, Sutcliffe, Hammond, Hendren, Leyland, Ames, Verity, Bowes, Geary, Nichols and Barnett.—Reuter.

JEHANGIR KHAN FLOGS SUSSEX BOWLING

Gregory Scores 172 Runs Against Somerset

LONDON, June 18.

Wyatt has a good chance of playing in the Second Test. He says his thumb is improving.

Jehangir Khan played a forceful innings in which driving predominated. He was batting for 150 minutes and hit one 6 and five times to the ropes. With Human he added 157 runs for the seventh wicket.

Human gave an attractive and powerful display. Batting for 175 minutes he hit fourteen times to the boundary.

Gregory mainly scoring on the leg side played a chanceless innings lasting 245 minutes. He hit two 6's and twenty-five 4's. O'Connor was hooking and hitting to leg with strength and precision. When he was 79 he tried to hook Matthews. The ball came quickly off the bat and struck him on the side of the head.

O'Connor was carried off the field. He was batting altogether for 105 minutes.—Reuter's Special.

CLOSING SCORES

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Essex vs. Goloucester:—Gloucester 306 and 102 for 5. Essex 360 (Pearce 74, O'Connor 102 not out).

Glamorgan vs. Worcester:—Glamorgan 389 (Brook 4 for 64) Worcester 331 for 8 (Howarth 50, Bull 148 not out).

Surrey vs. Somerset:—Somerset 209 and 37 for 2. Surrey 468 for 5 declared (Fishlock 63; Gregory 172; Barling 100 not out; Watts 50 not out).

Sussex vs. Cambridge University:—Cambridge 142 and 293 for 9. (Parker 55; Jehangir Khan 62; Human 100). Sussex 186 (Jehangir Khan 5 for 46).

Leicester vs. Derby:—Derby 218 and 174 for 8 (Worthington 55 not out). Leicester 147 (Mitchell 7 for 55).

Notts vs. Lancs:—Lancs. 119 and 357 for 6 (Watson 63; Lister 86; Tyldesley 109). Notts 266 (Larwood 80; Iddon 5 for 70).

Yorks vs. Hampshire:—Yorks 425. Hampshire 235 (Cresse 52) and following on 26 for 1.

Warwick vs. Kent:—Kent 406 9 declared. Warwick 276 (Paine 75; Hill 78 not out). Kent 2nd innings 10 for 1.

Charged With Murder

(From Our Correspondent).
KURLA, June 19.

A charge of murder was framed this afternoon by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, against Yusuf Khan Haidarkhan (40), who is alleged to have intentionally caused the death on March 5 last at Kurla of Abdul Rauf Khudabaksh, an 18-year-old Muslim boy by stabbing him with a clasp knife near his chest.

The Magistrate fixed June 26 for formally committing the accused to stand his trial on a charge of murder at the Thana Sessions Court.

MAHARANA PRATAP BIRTHDAY

LAHORE, June 18

The birthday anniversary of Maharana Pratap was celebrated here by the Hindus by holding a largely attended meeting of the Hindu citizens in Pari Mahal under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association. Pandit Thakar Datta Sharma of Amritdhara was in the chair. Speeches were made on the life and deeds of Maharana Pratap.—United Press.

Will Play Again

Duleepsingh

The famous cricketer who had to give up First Class Cricket owing to ill-health says he will play again. It probably means that he will play in India where he is going to settle down in future.

J. BROWN.

WORLD'S FLY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

Brown And Angelmann Fight A Draw At Manchester

LONDON, June 18.

At Manchester for the World's Flyweight Championship over fifteen rounds, Jackie Brown (holder) and Angelmann (France) boxed a draw.—Reuter's Special Servce.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL SENSATION

Police Advice About Indian Referees Accepted

It is understood says "The Statesman" that the Police have informed the Calcutta Referees' Association that they do not think it advisable Indian referees should supervise matches in which Mohammedan Sporting take part.

Friday's match should have been refereed by Messrs. P. Gupta (President of the C. A. A.) and R. W. Bennet. In deference to the wish of the Police, two Europeans were given charge of the game.

TALKIE OF FLIGHT TO HESTON AERODROME

The flight organised by the Bombay Flying Club to Heston Aerodrome will be shown as a talkie at the Regal and Capitol from to-morrow.

BUS ACCIDENT IN BARRACKPORE

One Killed & Ten Injured

CALCUTTA, June 19.

One person was killed and ten others injured, as a result of a serious bus accident last night on the Grand Trunk Road, near Barrackpore.

It is reported that a private bus carrying 11 persons while proceeding from Barrackpore to Calcutta at break-neck speed capsized between the Emerald Bower and Armed Police Barrack, Barrackpore, throwing overboard all occupants with the result that Narendranath Ghose, a young sportsman, was killed on the spot.

Two others who were seriously injured are lying in a precarious condition at the Carmichael Medical College. The rest of the passengers received slight injuries. The bus was smashed to pieces and the driver Abukasser was arrested by the Chitpore Police.—United Press.

MEMORY OF CALIFORNIA OLYMPIAD

To Be Perpetuated By Collection Of Souvenirs

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

The memory of the Games of the Xth Olympiad, which were celebrated in Los Angeles in 1932 will be perpetuated through a collection of mementos of that great international event, being made by the California Olympiad Memorial Association.

The collection will be placed on permanent exhibit as an inspiration to youth and as an encouragement to clean, amateur sports, according to William M. Creakbaum, who was manager of the Press Department of the organising committee of the Games of the Xth Olympiad, and who is secretary of the memorial association.

Olympic Village, where 1,500 men athletes representing 37 countries, lived during their stay in Los Angeles, and Chapman Park Hotel which was the home of the women athletes, will be reproduced in miniature, and these, supplemented by small scale models of the athletes' houses, dining salons, bath houses, administration building and other features of Olympic Village, will serve to show future generations how the flower of the world's youth lived during the competitions.

The ten stadia, pavilions, playing fields and water courses in which the sports competitions were held also will be reproduced in miniature along with exact replicas of the training fields, gymnasia, stadia, etc. An appeal is being directed through the various National Olympic Committees to the athletes who participated, in hopes of obtaining autographed photographs, medals, diplomas, flags, uniforms, athletic equipment, souvenirs and other mementos of the recent Games. These will adorn the walls of the exhibit and will completely surround the miniatures of the facilities provided by the organising committee for the competitions and the athletes who participated.

STATUES OF ATHLETES.

Consuls of the countries which participated together with the citizens who served as Olympic attaches, are enlisting the co-operation of California countrymen of the athletes in an effort to make this exhibit as complete as possible. An effort is being made to have artists of the various countries to make 1|10 life-size statues of athletes of their respective countries, showing them in the uniforms they wore to Los Angeles as well as in their athletic garments.

Every donation to this worthy cause will be duly recognised and proper credit given to the donors, according to officials of the association, which is also contemplating an annual observance of the opening and closing of the 1932 Games with a fitting ceremony in front of the Peristyle of Olympic Stadium. This celebration, it is hoped, will become traditional and will serve to keep the eyes of the youth of the world focussed upon the high Olympic ideal and splendid sportsmanship displayed by young men and women who helped to make the Los Angeles Games an event of such great magnitude.

MONSOON STRENGTHENS ALONG WEST COAST

Surat Gets 1½ Inches Of Rain

POONA, June 19.

Both the Arabian Sea and the bay branches of the monsoon are strengthening. The monsoon has been strong along the west coast of the peninsula and the Kathiawar coast and in Bengal and Assam. Fairly widespread thunderstoms are also reported from Bihar and Orissa, the central parts of the country, Rajputana, United Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir and the Northwest Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, east United Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir and the Northwest Frontier.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, East United Provinces, East Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, Gujarat, Hyderabad, Mysore, and South east Madras. A few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan, Madras Deccan and the North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: MeiguI and Bhamo one and half; Tavoy and Myitkina one; Cherrapunji twentyone; Shillong four; Shittagong, Dhubri and Jalpaiguri three; Silchar, Cox Bazar and Mymensingh two; Darjeeling one and half; Sibsagar, Dibrugarth, Gauhati and Saugor Island one; Raipur three; Jubbulpore and Pachmarhi two; Allahabad, Nagpur and Kanker one and half; Bareilly and Seoni one, Veraval five; Dwarka three; Surat one and half; Dohad one; Karwar five; Calicut three; Mahableshwar two; Ratnagiri and Cochin one and half and Mangalore, Khandala and Hanakonda one.

FORECAST

The monsoon will be strong on the West Coast of the Peninsula, Kathiawar and Bengal, and rainfall will increase in Assam, Burma and East Gujarat and extend in Sind and Deccan. Scattered thundershowers will occur in the Central parts of the country Rajputana, United Provinces, and Bihar and Orissa.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNINGS

Locally heavy rain will occur in the West Coast of the Peninsula, Assam, East Bengal and Lower Burma during the 36 hours.—A.P.

ALMOST NORMAL

City's Teperature On Tuesday

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 19th June 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.014

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.0 degrees 0.5 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.1 degrees 0.8 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 202 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 9

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.62 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 14-36 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 14.40 inches.

Weather remarks:—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 19TH JUNE 1934.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.86 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.65 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

HANDS OFF WINS ASCOT STAKES

LONDON, June 19.

The Ascot Stakes run at Ascot to-day over a distance of 2 miles resulted as follows:—

HANDS OFF	1.
PENNY A LINER	2.
MELDRUM	3.

Twenty ran.

Won by a length, four lengths separated the second and third.

STARTLING PRICES:—25 to 1 Hands Off; 100|6 Penny a Liner and 33|1 Meldrum.—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED ENTICING OF MARRIED WOMAN

Case Discharged Due To The Complainant's Absence

(From Our Correspondent).
KURLA June 19.

As the complainant did not put in his appearance to-day an order for discharge of the accused was passed this afternoon by Mr. V.M. Jadhav, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, in the case in which Gooljaman Almerkhan was charged by Mr. Pratapshi Jamnadas, a Bhatia merchant of Bhandup, with having enticed away his wife Pramilabai with criminal intent to Karachi in April last.

At the outset, Mr. S. R. Oka, pleader for the complainant, submitted to the Court that he had instructions from the complainant, who had engaged him this morning, that he would come to Court in the afternoon, and, therefore, half an hour's time might be granted before the final order was passed in order that to put in his appearance. the complainant might be able

The Magistrate granted time as requested, but when there seemed no sign of the complainant's coming, he passed the order as stated above.

Delhi Breathes A Sigh Of Relief

NEW DELHI, June 18.

Delhi breathed a sigh of relief when it had a heavy shower of rain this afternoon after oppressive heat for many days. The rain was preceded by a dust storm. The temperature cooled down considerably.—United Press.

APPOINTMENTS TO BOARD OF EXAMINATION

Suggestions From Indian Medical Council

SIMLA, June 19.

The names of Sir Kedarnath Das, Principal, Carmichel Medical College, Calcutta and Dr. R. S. Tirodkar, Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, Bombay were, it is understood, suggested as two Indian Inspectors of Medical Examinations at a meeting of the Executive Committee of Indian Medical Council held on June 14 last.

The third Inspector will, as already known, be Mr. M. C. Rae, Secretary of the Council whose appointment was opposed to by a certain section of the Council.

Sir Das and Dr. Tirodkar, if their appointment is approved, will represent Midwifery and Medicine respectively while Mr. Rae will represent surgery.—United Press.

HINDU MAHASABHA ALARMED

LAHORE, June 18.

Alarm and horror at the increasing number of abductions of Hindu girls especially those of Mardan and Simla was expressed by the Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha at its meeting last night. The Sabha strongly urged the Government to take most effective and deterrent measures to put an end to this menace to peace and tranquility in the country.—A. P.

Unemployment In Facts And Figures

JHANSI, June 17.

On the announcement of the G.I.P. Railway inviting applications for a training course in telegraph at Bina with a stipend, the authorities are reported to have received over 4,000 applications roughly weighing 2½ maunds. It is stated that there are applicants who could at once work as first Class Telegraphists without any training.—United Press.

EXTRA MATINEE AT 4 P.M.
THE CARLTON
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
WARNINIG
Beware of Imitations!
There is only one
"DISRAELI"
Acclaimed Unanimously As
GEORGE ARLISS
Greatest Triumph!

Social! Classical! Musical!
Extravaganza!!!
Mahalaxmi Cinetone Production
SEVA SADAN
Story By:— Sjt. PREMCHANDJEE.
Directed By:— NANUBHAI VAKIL.
Cast:—
ZUBEIDA Modak & Jaddanbai.
MOST ATTRACTIVE SOCIAL STORY EVER SCREENED ON SILVER SCREEN
COMING from SATURDAY NEXT AT
IMPERIAL CINEMA

The PRIZE of your PATIENCE
SARASWATEE CINETONE'S Wonder Picture of the Year
A HINDI MUSICAL TALKIE
MYSTERIOUS-PRINCE
Featuring
MASTER VITHAL—The Hero of your heart
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3—SHOWS DAILY—3
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
To Cope with the Crowds

NAME YOUR OWN FIGURE!
200 beautiful girls chosen from 10,000 in

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DOLORES DEL RIO
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Music by
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Lyrics by Edward Eliscu and Gus Kahn
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The REGAL
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HE TOLD THE BOSS
how to run his business—
AND HE FIRED HIM!

HE TOLD THE GIRL
he loved her—AND SHE MARRIED HIM!

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THE LATEST RIB-TICKLER
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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 8, 1990
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 7, 1353
Parsi: Deh 17, 1303
Sunrise: 6h 2m
Sunset: 7h 18m
High Water: 5-04, 17-10
Low Water: 10-34

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Madon Memorial lecture by Prof. T. K. Doraiswami Iyer at the University Convocation Hall, at 6 p.m., Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar presiding.

THURSDAY, June 21

Public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, at Napoo Hall, Matunga, (G. I. P. Rly.) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

Madon Memorial Lecture by Prof. T. K. Doraiswami Iyer; at the University Convocation Hall, at 6 p.m. Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee presiding.

FRIDAY, June 22

Madon Memorial Lecture by Prof. T. K. Doraiswami Iyer, at the University Convocation Hall at 6 p.m., Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas presiding.

KAMBA RAMAYAN LECTURES

A series of lectures on Ramayan by Kamban will be delivered at 8 p.m. daily in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, by Sriman Thothadri Ramanuja Iyengar of Vanamamalai, commencing from to-day (Wednesday).

PRABHURAM JEEWANRAM PRIZES

The three Prabhuram Jeewanram prizes are awarded this year to the following students: (1) Sashikant Keshavlal Vaidya of Bhavnagar College, (2) Vishnuprasad Devshanker Bhatt of Ahmedabad College, (3) Madhavlal Chhotalal Bhatt of Science College, Poona.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"After Death—What?" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY SENATE

B. J. Akbad, Headmaster, T. and T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Surat, has announced his candidature for election to the Bombay University Senate from the Constituency of Registered Graduates for one of the five seats which is falling vacant.

B ARTS CIRCLE

A reception will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. at Aiwane Rif'at, in honour of Sir Radhakrishnan arriving specially for the occasion. The entertainment will include "Bulbul Tarang" by the expert Mr. Fakir Mohomed, Behares Dhadra by Tara, Nritta by Sitara Nrit Saam Raagni, Nrittya by Alakhananda, and Shaam Leela by Chatur Chowbe of Benares. Mr. Mohomed Ahmed will sing "Kowalli"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer "Tottori Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 19th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 18th July.

The P and O mail steamer "Mongolia" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at noon on the 18th instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

The O S K steamer "Kaisho Maru" left Moji on June 15 and is due to arrive in Bombay on July 9 via usual ports.

RANGARI MOHALLA FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

The above free charitable school is working for the primary education of adult Muslim Boys for the last four years; the subjects taught in the school are the Holy Quran, Urdu up to 3rd and type-writing according to touch system. There are no monthly fees except an admission fee of 8 annas; the school is situated on the third floor of Rangari Mohalla Memon Jamatkhana and the working hours are from 8 p.m. (B.T.) to 10 p.m. (B.T.). The teachers are all graduates and well trained. For further particulars see the Secretary in the above school.

B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

Messrs. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., in their statement of gross receipts for May, 1934 observe:—

*Electric Supply for May 1934 Rs. 8,18,769; up to the end of May, 1934 Rs. 41,24,468.

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for May 1934 Rs. 5,39,677; up to the end of May 1934 Rs. 26,89,074.

Increase over same period last year up to the end of May 1934 Rs. 1,46,780.

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

MADON MEMORIAL LECTURES

Under the auspices of the Madon Memorial Committee, Prof. T. K. Duraiswami Iyer (Madras University) will deliver a series of three lectures on "Economic Reconstruction in different countries and the results so far achieved: the lessons for India" to-day (20th) 21st and 22nd June 1934, at the University Convocation Hall. The lectures will begin at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on each day.

The following gentlemen will preside: 20th June: Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar. 21st June: Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee and 22nd June: Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

Pir Saheb Of Mangrol To Visit Bombay

His Holiness Pir Motamiya Saheb of Mangrol will arrive at the Central Station, Bombay, on Thursday 21st instant at 7 p.m. by the Kathiawar Express from Surat, and will preside over the Id-i-Milad meeting to be held on Sunday 25th instant at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Mandalay" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Show Off". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Orient Express" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Flying Down to Rio" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Disraeli" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Kidnapped" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Gallant Lady" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari" Time as usual
MINERVA—"Bala Joban" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Educated Wife" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"The Invisible Man" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Akashwani" Daily at 4-50, 7-35 and 10-20 p.m.
EDWARD—2nd Week "Perils of Pauline". Daily shows 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TODAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. 12-0 noon Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Available Rates. 2-0 p.m. European Lunch Time Music. 5-0 p.m. Household Talk—By Beth 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from the Regal Cinema 6-30 p.m. Educational Talk—By S. K. Naique, "Youth's Deeds" (in Marathi). 7-0 p.m. Indian Programme. Sponsored—By S. Rose and Co., Ltd. 8-45 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi Weather Report and News Bulletin in English. 9-15 p.m. Newsreel—By A. G. A. Narman 9-30 p.m. The Bombay Studio Orchestra 11-0 p.m. Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.
7-30 p.m. Cricket in the Seven Seas, a sports talk.
7-45 p.m. Eastbourne Municipal Orchestra.
9-15 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. A programme of syncopated plani medleys.
9-35 p.m. The Ceremony of the Keys, carried out by the Chief Warder in conjunction with the Second Battalion, Coldstream Guards.
9-45 p.m. B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. West End Stage Favourites; gramophone records.

MID-WEEK CHANGE

At The Regal

A double attraction is provided by the Regal when the very latest Laurel and Hardy Comedy entitled "Oliver the VIII" together with the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's adaptation of the successful stage play which ran a year and half on Broadway entitled "The Show Off" starring Spencer Tracy and Madge Evans will be shown from to-day for three days only.

Congress Reception Committee Meeting

A meeting of the Reception Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 392-A, Girgaum Back Road.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 8	Up Passenger	5 50
No. 20	Up Delhi Express	6 15
No. 2	Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10	Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4	Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12	Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16	Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 15	Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1	Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5	Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19	Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

FAREWELL TO SIR GHULAM

Round Of Functions At Week-End For Retiring Finance Member

The Hon. Sir Ghulamhussein Hidayatullah is to be given a hearty send off from Bombay prior to his departure for Karachi on his relinquishing office of the General Member of the Government of Bombay.

Sir Ghulamhussein will arrive in Bombay on Saturday next and will put up in the bungalow of Hon. Sardar Sir Suleman Kassam Mitha at Land's End, Malabar Hill.

At 11-30 a.m. the same day he will be presented with an address by the President and members of the Muslim Committee in the bungalow of Hon. Sardar Sir Suleman Kassam Mitha.

At 5 p.m. the leading citizens of Bandra will present him with an address which function will be followed by a Tea Party. At 8-30 p.m. the President and members of the Muslim Committee will entertain him to Dinner in the Taj Mahal Hotel.

On Sunday the 24th Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat has invited him to lunch at the Orient Club when a large number of friends of the host as well as the guest are invited.

At 4-30 p.m. the Kurla Municipality will present an address followed by a Tea Party by well known citizens of Kurla.

At 8-15 p.m. Khoja friends and admirers will entertain him to dinner at the Willingdon Sports Club.

On Sunday the 25th instant a large number of well known citizens of Bombay will entertain Sir Ghulam to a Tea Party in the Taj Mahal. Sir Ghulamhussein will leave for Karachi on Sunday night.

"THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD

Topical And Keenly Debated Picture At The Wellington

"The House of Rothschild" to be shown this Saturday at the Wellington is one of the most keenly debated pictures. Its salient points are:—

Financial period drama. Adaptation of play by George Hembert Westley dealing with rise of House of Rothschild from Frankfurt ghetto, financial genius of the five brothers, particularly Nathan and latter's successful fight against prejudice. Entertaining and illuminating blend of fact and fiction showing enlistment of Jewish financier's resources against Napoleon's might and coincidental honour with Corsican's defeat at Waterloo. Developed on lines of dialogue rather than action but with plenty of lively incident and convincing detail against colourful background of Europe during Napoleonic wars. Expressive dialogue given additional point by perfection of delivery and restraint of characterisation. Realistic ghetto scenes vividly contrasted with those of English political and banking society. Strongly pro-Jewish in flavour, treatment emphasises high standards of those to whom welfare of Jewry parallels—and at times dominates—efforts for financial power. Slight romantic note emphasised by scenes of parental and marital affection; touches of humour; good suspense values and emotional appeal. Fine acting by George Arliss as Nathan Rothschild in best role since Disraeli. Excellent work by supporting cast. Spectacular finale in Technicolour. Flawless recording and general technical qualities. First-class entertainment and outstanding box office attraction.

HIGH COURT PASSES CONSENT DECREE

Mr. Justice Tyebji, at the High Court on Tuesday, heard the suit filed by Calico Printers' Association Ltd. against Omprakash Durgadas claiming a permanent injunction against the defendants.

The plaintiffs were registered proprietors, under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, of a certain printed design on textile piece-goods, and they had the sole and exclusive right to print the same on the textile piecegoods. The plaintiffs' goods, by the excellent appearance of the design, had acquired a high reputation in the trade and commanded an extensive sale throughout India.

INFRINGEMENT ALLEGED.

The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants had imported from Japan one colour discharge prints with the plaintiffs' design in infringement of their rights in the said design. They, therefore, took out this notice of motion to restrain the defendants from doing so.

At the hearing of the case, the parties came to terms, by which the defendant agreed to submit to an injunction as prayed for by the plaintiffs and to pay the plaintiffs Rs. 600 by way of costs. His Lordship passed a consent-decree accordingly.

STORY OF BARODA LOTTERY

Son Of Originator Jailed For Criminal Breach Of Trust

Govindlal Nathubhai Vakil, who was prosecuted at the instance of the Baroda State, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default four months' rigorous imprisonment, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday.

The accused is the son of the late Nathubhai Girdharilal, who, in 1905 with the permission of the Baroda State started a lottery in aid of the Modhera Temple and other charities in Baroda State.

There were four trustees appointed among whom Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas was one. In November 1925, Nathubhai Girdharilal died, and the prosecution stated that a sum of Rs. 20,000 was in the Bank of Baroda, Ltd. to the credit of the Fund in the names of the four Trustees. The name of the accused was substituted for that of his father after the latter's death, and the amount was also transferred to the Bank of Baroda, Bombay.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused withdrew the money from the Bank without the knowledge of the other four Trustees and failed to return the amount when called upon to do so. On a complaint filed by Baboosingh Bahadursingh, Sub-Inspector of Police, C.I.D., Baroda, the accused was arrested and the present charge framed against him.

The defence of the accused was that he had withdrawn the amount and invested it with two parties, whose names he mentioned. He contended that it was for the prosecution to verify his statement.

The Magistrate held that the evidence established a clear case of criminal breach of trust and convicted the accused and sentenced him as stated above.

Mr. A.R. Gadkari, Advocate, prosecuted. Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. L.M. Zaveri defended the accused.

SARDESAI CONVICTED AGAIN

B. T. Ranadive Ordered To Be Acquitted

The Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay on Tuesday sentenced S. G. Sardesai, Treasurer of the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union (who was yesterday also sentenced at Masagaon to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment on being convicted on a charge of sedition.

B. T. Ranadive the Secretary of the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union was ordered to be acquitted.

THE CHARGES.

The charges against the accused were that on April 10 last they had caused a leaflet, to be printed which contained imputations against the Government and the substance of which was seditious. Ranadive was also charged with aiding and abetting in the publication of the seditious leaflet because his name appeared along with that of the first accused.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION.

The case for the prosecution was that in the leaflet there were certain passages which tended to bring the Government into hatred and contempt. It was stated that the Government were acting partially and were assisting the Millowners against the workers. The case of Pursharam Jadhav, a victim of the 1928 Textile Strike was held out to show the part played by the Government. The writer of the leaflet wanted to convey the imputation that Government was acting cruelly and partially.

The Magistrate accepted the prosecution contention and held that the leaflet was seditious.

RANADIVE'S DEFENCE.

Ranadive in his defence pleaded that he was not in Bombay when the leaflet was given to be printed. He also said that he had nothing to do with it even though his name appeared on it along with that of Sardesai.

The Magistrate did not accept the contention of the prosecution that Ranadive could have removed his name when the proofs were sent to be corrected.

Sir Hormuzdiar held that there was no legal duty cast upon Ranadive to remove his name from the leaflet. He accepted the defence story that Ranadive was not in Bombay at the time the leaflet was given to be printed and ordered his acquittal.

Fatal Faction Fight At Marriage Party

High Court Reduces Death Sentence To Transportation

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia at the Bombay High Court reduced the death sentence passed on Chandra Rama Kalugade by the Sessions Judge of Satara to one of transportation for life.

Along with this, their lordships also heard appeals by nine other persons who were tried in the same case and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on charges of rioting, grievous hurt and simple hurt.

According to the prosecution, on May 29, 1933, a serious riot took place in the Patan village of Satara District. The first accused was the leader of one faction consisting mostly of members of the Kalugada family, while members of the Changula family were ranged on the opposite side. There was a long-standing feud between the two factions, resulting in considerable ill-feeling between them.

MARRIAGE PARTIES COME TO BLOWS.

On the day in question, there was a marriage-ceremony of a member of the accused's party and also of a member of the other faction. Each side had erected a "mandap" (shamiana) on the same road with a short distance between them. The complainant's party refused to allow, past their "mandap," a cart carrying guests of the accused's party on the day in question. This led to a dispute, and the fourth accused who was driving the cart sent for the members of his party who rushed up to the place, armed with axes. A serious scuffle ensued in which Madhu, belonging to the complainant's party was killed and two others injured, while ten of the accused's party also received injuries.

In respect of this incident 11 members of the accused's party and 14 of the other side were prosecuted. The Sessions Judge sentenced the first accused to death for murder, and the others to varying terms of imprisonment for grievous hurt and simple hurt. The convicted persons appealed to the High Court.

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCE.

In disposing of the appeals, Their Lordships observed that there was no doubt that both parties were responsible for the riot. From the fact that a very large number of people of the accused's party had been injured, it was clear that violent passions had been aroused, and the fault could not have been all on the side of the accused's party. Injuries were caused without premeditation in a fight which broke out suddenly as a result of the quarrel. In these circumstances, their Lordships thought the ends of justice would be met by reducing the death sentence of the first accused to transportation for life. The other appeals were dismissed.

Mr. M. K. Azad, instructed by Mr. G. B. Chitale defended the accused. Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Party To Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala

A tea-party in honour of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala was given on Saturday at Mongini's restaurant, Bombay, by Mr. B. M. Bhargava, Secretary of the Union Bank of India, Ltd.

Sir Sorabji in thanking Mr. Bhargava for his hospitality said that the latter had been attached to the Union Bank since its inception and carried on the work intelligently and creditably under his guidance. Much remained to be done so far as banking in India was concerned but he was sure that with the help of the Indian commercial community and the Indian public they would be able to achieve a good deal more in the future.

Accused Discharged

Babaji Viddu and Somad Dada two mill-workers, were placed before Mr. M.A.F. Coelho, Magistrate, Dadar for alleged assault and criminal intimidation of Govind Sakharam, an employee of the Empire Dye Works on May 2.

The Magistrate finding the Police and the complainant's statements contradictory, gave the accused the benefit of doubt.

PALESTINE DEPUTATION

Postpones Departure

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The All-India Palestine Deputation which was to sail to England on June 21, via Basra, Bagdad, Syria and Palestine has postponed its departure for some time, as it is likely that by the time the Deputation reaches England, the British Parliament would go in recess. Maulana Shaukat Ali will issue a fuller statement on the subject later.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1934

FORGE AHEAD

The achievements of the Congress Working Committee in Bombay demonstrate once again the remarkable capacity of the Congress to deal with every adverse situation as fast as it develops, thanks largely to the magic influence of Mahatma Gandhi's personality. Those who fondly believed that the Congress had lost its morale and solidarity, that the rise of new parties would split it irredeemably or that Gandhiji's influence on it and on the country was positively waning will find much food for anxious thought in the decisions of the Working Committee and the reception accorded to them by the country. Dr. B. C. Roy states a plain fact when he observes: "The achievements of Bombay have, in spite of various statements and rumours to the contrary, proved that Congress has still an enormous hold on the loyalty and imagination of the people of India." The most serious difficulty that confronted the Working Committee was to define the attitude of the Congress towards the Communal Award in a manner satisfactory to the Nationalists of all communities, communalists like Mr. Ghuznavi or Bhai Parmanand being of course irreconcilable. We have shown before that the Committee has solved the problem in the only way that was possible for a body like the Congress, claiming to represent all communities. It is extremely gratifying to note that Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney, though they still hold strong dissenting views on the Award, appreciate the Congress position and have finally decided to work on the Congress Parliamentary Board, despite the Working Committee's resolution being binding on it.

Shaukat Ali Satisfied

The Working Committee's resolution has fully satisfied not only Congress Muslim leaders like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Sherwani, Mr. Asaf Ali, and Chowdhary Khaliquzzaman but even Maulana Shaukat Ali, who has been for some time past a hard critic of the Congress but who has now no hesitation in saying that the Working Committee's decision has given him "great satisfaction" and has encouraged his hope that "all combined will make an effort for the solution of the communal problem, which is not at all difficult." On the other side, a staunch champion of Hindu rights like Mr. S. Satyamurthy of Madras, takes a fair view of the Committee's resolution, which should carry conviction to all Nationalist Hindus. He rightly observes:

"The only point which the Congress wants to emphasise is that the Award cannot be changed except by agreement among the communities. The formula is intended to bring about that agreement. Even if all the Hindus in India including Mahatma Gandhi to-day condemn the Award and say it ought to be rejected, the British Government is not going to listen to them. We want a Constituent Assembly either to reject the Award or arrive at a national solution. On the communal question the Congress feeling is that if the minorities concerned insist on certain guarantees, they ought not to be turned down by the mere strength of the majority but an Agreement ought to be arrived and if full Swaraj comes, even with unsatisfactory communal solution the Congress ought to welcome it."

We confidently expect that the Congress decision will be cordially welcomed by all right-thinking Indians and particularly by the minorities, concern for whose interests has mainly determined the decision. We wholeheartedly endorse Mr. Asaf Ali's appeal to the Muslims wherein he says:

"It is the duty of all Mussalmans to join the Congress in their thousands as they did in 1920 and contribute their quota in the struggle for country's freedom."

Why This Delay?

The only surprising feature in the Working Committee's position is that while rightly declaring that the only way to get rid of the Award is to replace it by an agreed solution of the whole communal problem, that body does not seem to be at all in haste to bring about such a solution. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad rightly observes:

"We have now reached a stage when complete understanding among the different communities which form the Indian nation can no longer be postponed if we are to achieve anything substantial."

We have expressed the same opinion time and again and it has been endorsed by many Congress leaders. But we regret that the Working Committee has not yet taken any steps to resume negotiations on the communal problem. Its decision on the Award is no doubt a wise one but surely it cannot afford to stop there. It ought to forge ahead and must not stop till the distressing communal problem is completely solved.

Indian Income Tax System

The All-India Income Tax Report for 1932-33 makes a gloomy reading for the average citizen. The general system of taxing wealth directly by means of taxes on income remains open to the same objections, in principle and detail, in this country, that we have urged in the past, despite attempts, in recent years, to make an improvement here and an amendment there. So long as the fundamental basis of taxation is not revised, the defects of this character cannot be avoided. Thus, for instance, the incomes earned in India by people not resident in India, or those of Indian residents earned abroad, still escape, substantially speaking, taxation by the Government of India. The assessment proper, again, is made by jerks that often leaves considerable room for individual injustice. The tax rate is charged on the whole income, that is, the tax is levied on the whole of the income, say between Rs. 2,000 and 5,000, at the rate of six pies in the rupee, and not, as one might expect in a rational system, at the lower rate, 4 pies in the rupee, on the first 2,000, and the higher rate on the remaining 3,000. On an income of Rs. 5000, by this method of taxing, the tax amounts to Rs. 156-4-0; while at the more rational rate the tax would be Rs. 135-6-8 pies, or a saving of some 20-13-4. There are, moreover, very inadequate refunds, for smaller individual incomes, as no account is taken of the burdens on the income liable to taxation. In England there are rebates according to the size of the family for smaller incomes, which are yet unknown in India. The exemption granted to all agricultural incomes, even when they rise above the level of super taxes, makes the intrinsic injustice of the Indian income tax system indefensible on any ground of equity as between the several classes of citizens. It is, of course, understandable that the present Government cannot afford to alienate those powerful interests which are concerned in this exemption. But that is not a reason to make that system immune from criticism. And the criticism becomes all the more pointed, when one recalls the fact that this exemption is purchased at the cost of disproportionately heavier taxation on the poorer classes, and their consumption of the most necessary commodities.

The absence of any inheritance tax, or estate duty makes another defect, which is noteworthy, not so much because of the incompleteness of the Indian tax system, but because, for want of the revenue likely to be obtained from that source, some of the most essential services have to be neglected. The burden is thus going to be doubly heavy on the Indian Swaraj Government, whenever it comes to be. For, not only that body will have to make good the deficit of the present neglect of essential nation-building services; but it will also have to carry the legacy and tradition of a most top-heavy system of administration. In details, the Indian income tax administration, as revealed in the Report under review, exhibits, on the whole, an efficient and business-like system. It is marked with that degree of sympathy and humanity which are generally speaking absent in the Anglo-Indian governing machinery. The income tax is one of those devices which admit of the widest possible range for petty tyranny. The Report speaks of the methods and devices of tax-evasion. That para would convince any impartial reader that those who have the administration of the system in their hands must be exercising a degree of forbearance,—sometimes amounting to winking,—without which this rather inquisitorial tax-system would be utterly unworkable. The fact, however, that there was practically a 100 per cent increase in cases where penalties had to be imposed indicates that the popular co-operation in the administration of the system is not all that it might be. On such grounds only, if there were no others, the proposal to associate non-official assessors ought to be welcomed by the authorities. In the cases, again, enumerated to exemplify the devices of evasion, no mention is made of the speculators in the organised exchanges in the country, who keep blank transfers or unfilled contract forms, and who take, or pay, differences in cash, on which assessment may easily be avoided; or that other form of income, which is associated with the Turf Club, and the gamblers on the race-course.

On the other hand, the Indian income tax system is open to criticism by the commercial public, because the tax is levied on the income of a given year, as if it was in a water-tight compartment by itself, without any allowance for the losses in a business in the next or the preceding year. Elsewhere they charge the tax on a three-year's average of business incomes. These are defects which ought to be remedied, either by any amendment of the Act, or by change in the Rules under the Act, at the earliest possible date. The statistics clearly reveal a depth of depression that ordinary people do not at all realise. Judging from these returns, while the income derived from salaries, or professional earnings, or deadweight securities has not fallen to any substantial extent, the income from trading companies has fallen almost to half the 1928 figure. Take the following statistics for comparison:—

(Income from and Tax on:— (in Lakhs of Rupees.)

Salaries.

	Income	Tax
1928-29	72,11	2,85
1932-33	75,57	3,71

Securities of Govt.

	Income	Tax
1928-29	11,08	91
1932-33	16,87	1,87

Profits of Companies.

	Income	Tax.
1928-29	50,91	4,77
1932-33	28,84	3,77

N.B.—In the above figures, the companies also include registered firms.

The amount of tax realised has not fallen, because the rates have been almost doubled, and the rate of progression sharpened very keenly. But the real wealth of the country, on which this tax falls in the last analysis, and which is truly indicated, only in part, by the profits of business concerns, has clearly fallen very sharply. The aggregate income brought under taxation has fallen from 253 crores in 1929-30 to 224½ crores in 1932-33, and that despite the lowering of the exemption limit to 1,000 rupees income. Though the total number of assessees has increased from 320,748 to 564,434 their effective wealth, on which all branches of this tax eventually fall, has not increased but diminished.

KATHIAWAR PORTS

The Viramgam Cordon

By K. M. SOLANKI.

II.

Other maritime States of Kathiawar stand altogether on a different footing from Bhavnagar. It would be convenient to examine the charges against these States by treating them in two parts. Firstly, charges in respect of those goods which are imported at these ports and pass into British India and, secondly, charges regarding those goods imported at these ports and which do not enter British India but are only consumed by the people of Kathiawar.

Whose Fault?

As regards the first since the imposition of the odious Viramgam Line, duties on all goods crossing the British Indian Frontier are debited to the respective maritime States at which these goods are imported. It, therefore, leaves very little chance of evasion of custom duties on the part of Kathiawar ports, so far as such goods are concerned. Inspite of this Cordon if any article passes unnoticed, the fault lies not at all with the Kathiawar ports but with men responsible at the Viramgam Line. There is no reason why the maritime States of Ka-

(Continued on page 7)

FARCE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

Bombay Corporation's Unedifying Mendicant Attitude Contrasted With Jubbulpore's Bold Stand

(BY K. F. NARIMAN)

II.

At the same time, I desire to make it clear that the objection is not against any individual and the raising of this issue at this stage should not be construed as an adverse verdict against the present, incumbent, the successor of Mr. Kirpalani. It is too early to pass any judgment on his administration. But the public must seek this opportunity to raise this even belated protest, based on a sound principle. The implication involved are serious and far-reaching; it is necessary for an efficient and proper administration of a large Municipality that its executive as well as the Corporation should enjoy absolute ndependence and freedom from all outside interference. In the course of the administration several occasions arise when the Municipal Commissioner, as the head of the executive, has to take a strong stand against the Government, as well as other public bodies; his primary duty is to safeguard the interests of the Corporation. If the direction of a Provincial Government or a Provincial Satrap, conflicts with the Corporation mandate, his duty is to give effect to the Corporation's resolution and ignore other instructions. But how can a Municipal Commissioner discharge his duties towards the Corporation conscientiously and honestly with the veiled threats from his super-employers always warning h'm against the serious consequences of his disobeying 'His Master's Voice'?

Lesson Of Kirpalani Episode

Will not the fate of Mr. Kirpalani be an ever-goading reminder to all his successors? If you want this prize-post, you must behave like good boys and obey the celestial orders of the tin-gods, even when they conflict with the earthly directions of the lower being.

That is the moral of Kirpalani episode. Still the great constitutionalists in the Corporation have meekly pocketed the insult without a word of public protest; a lesser outrage from any other quarter would have sent the whole lot of them in a furious rage and immediate steps would have been taken to protect the civic rights and uphold the prestige and reputation of this great institution. But this well-deserved kick comes from 'Sirkar Ma-Bap,' the lavish distributor of favours and patronages to the faithful followers; hence they will rather submit to this outrage than risk the displeasure of their patrons. Everybody grumbled and mumbled; Mr. X was red with suppressed rage and Sir 'so and so' was on the point of renouncing h's title, but the storm soon ended and, as stated above, these enraged and outraged members contented themselves with singing an extra note of praise and flattery to their departing hero.

The episode has passed and perhaps forgotten. The Corporation has once again settled down to its hum-drum life. In spite of his supposed great services and even rare self-sacrifice to the cause of the Corporation Kirpalani will go the way of his predecessors and like Cadell and Clayton will soon be forgotten.

Jubbulpore's Example

If this additional humiliation and insult only revives with greater emphasis, the old demand for transfer of right of appointment of Municipal Comimssioner to the Corporation, we may not regret this apparently deplorable incident and Kirpalani's indirect and incidental services to the Corporation after his departure will be better remembered and appreciated than all the efforts and achievements during his actual regime. But the chances are remote, and instead of this outrageous incident pricking the members and awakening them to their duty, it has been actually quoted by Mr. Mody, as furnishing additional ground for continuing the existing anamalous and humiliating state of affairs. In this connection, it will not be out of place to refer to the recent inspiring and edifying example of Jubbulpore Municipality. Though constitutionally under a greater control and power of the Government than the Bombay Corporation, still its nationalist President put up a strong and determined fight against the Provincial Executive over a similar but less important issue: there the courageous and independent President resisted the attempt of the Government to encroach upon Municipal right to make its executive appointments and ignored the Goverment instructions to dismiss Municipal servants convicted of C. D. offences. The controversy raged for a long time till it came to a point of actual friction, when the Government cut off some Municipal Grants and Municipality adopted retaliatory methods. But in the long run, the Municipality triumphed and the Government ultimately yielded and withdrew those unjust instructions.

Give Up Mendicant Methods

The recent incident ought to inspire all other Municipalities to take up similarly strong stand against Government's encroachments on Municipal rights and privileges. Let the docile and meek Corporation of Bombay give up its present unedifying and undignified mendicant methods of begging for tender mercies and pleading for crumbs. A fighting attitude always pays in the long run and even if it fails, at least the honour and prestige of the Institution remains unsullied and at times even enhanced by that very failure.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HARIJANS AND THE STATE.

"The salvation of every community lies in its own hands.... Educate yourselves and once you show that you are as good citizens as others, take it from me that no one can regard you as untouchables." These are two sentences taken from a speech delivered by Sir Mahomed Habibullah at the 30th annual conference of the Depressed Classes of Travancore. Had the speaker and the State been different, one would be inclined to dismiss these observations with regret for the man who knew not what he said. But Sir Mahomed Habibullah is the enlightened Diwan of an enlightened State. He at least ought to realise the impossibility of resourceless poor and down-trodden people educating themselves. To ask them to become good educated citizens without providing them the opportunities therefor would be a very cruel act of which, we believe both the Travancore State and Sir Mahomed Habibullah are incapable. And it is precisely because of this that we would have welcomed much greater emphasis on the duty of States and Governments —yes it is a duty—to regard the education and uplift of Harijans as primarily their province.

BHUTTO AND WAKF BILL.

Speaking at a function given in his honour by the Young Men's Borah Association of Karachi, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto made a significant reference to Syed Munawar's Wakf Bill which is now to be introduced as a Government measure. We are glad that Sir Shah Nawaz has promised his support and even declared his readiness to do the best for it if it fell to his lot to be in charge of the Bill. We are, however, a little disappointed that he should have laid more stress on this duty because he is a member of the Government. He seems to imply—we hope we are wrong —that as a Mussalman he would have kept an open mind as to whether or no 'Aukaf' created for the benefit of the community should be administered by individuals without owing any responsibility to anybody else. Sir Shah Nawaz refers, further, to the division among Borahs on the Bill. We will not quote instances embarrassing to Sir Shah Nawaz himself, but we invite his attention to the Sarda Act.

SELFISH PROTEST.

The Government of India's recent policy of recruiting selected ex-cadets of the "Dufferin" in the Bengal Pilot Service does but bare justice to India, and there is considerable room for Indianising the Pilot Services in the country. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce is understood to have protested against what it regards as premature Indianisation of the Bengal Pilot Service and to have urged the appointment of Europeans only "until such time as the Government and various interests concerned are assured that Indianisation would not impair efficiency". Whatever the Chamber may believe or pretend to believe, other interests concerned do not think that Europeans have still a monopoly of efficiency to justify the continuance of their monopoly in the Service.

CONGRESS AND SOCIALISM

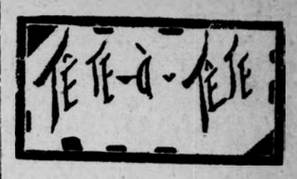
The hearty welcome that Mr. T. Prakasam has accorded to the Congress Socialist Party in an interview with our representative is, indeed, gratifying not only because he is one of the most influential Congress leaders in Madras but also in view of the fact that he is a prominent member of the Congress Parliamentary Board. Real political economic freedom for the mass of the people lies, truly, in Socialism—and Congress needed a Socialist Party within itself. For, as Mr. Prakasam has very rightly said: "With the inauguration of the Socialist Party, a new policy in the Congress is initiated with particular emphasis on a Socialist State as the ultimate end of all our efforts."

CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL

We endorse Mr. Prakasam's suggestion as to steady organisation. If the party is to prove true to its objective it must accept the brunt of Congress work which, of course, lies among the masses. Mr. Prakasam, we note with pleasure, agrees with what we have urged before when he says: "As regards the organisation of the Nationalist forces and the development of the national struggle, it (the Congress Parliamentary Party) was nowhere and it was here that the Socialist must step in." In regard to the limited work of the Congress Parliamentary Party, too, the Socialist Party will have to play a predominant part. For it is in the perspective of Socialism that Congress Parliamentarianism can have any valid meaning. In this connection we must draw the particular attention of the Parliamentary Board to the necessity of ensuring the fullest co-operation of the Socialist Party and its branches in selecting candidates.

BON VOYAGE.

Mira Ben is returning to England. Her departure will be universally regretted in India and she will be keenly missed by all those with whom and for whom she had been working all these years with the enthusiasm and energy that measure the thoroughness with which she has adopted India as her motherland. The mission on which she is going to the land of her birth is a noble one and eminently worthy of Gandhiji's daughter "by choice". That England and Europe have been deliberately kept in entire ignorance about India—which has, indeed, been most shamelessly misrepresented —is evident to any one who reads foreign journals. Mira Ben will be able to do much useful work in explaining true facts about India, although we do not know if she would be able to achieve that "truer understanding between India and England" which she is seeking. We wish her "bon voyage" and all success. More than that, we hope she comes back soon.



I am satisfied, you are satisfied. We are satisfied. But They are deeply disappointed. So let Us all offer our sympathies to all of Them whom it painfully concerns.

* * * *

And while we are at it, let's protest against what amounts to objectionable puckishness on the part of Malaviaji and Mr. Aney. It was a most cruel joke to have raised hopes, great and high, by their resignations and then dashed them all to the ground without even so much as a conventional apology.

They will, of course, plead loyalty to Congress, patriotism, love of country and all that sort of rot. But the fact remains that these old offenders have again proved themselves heartless and inhuman.

* * * *

Now that Malaviaji has declined "to hurt the Congress" and Maulana Shaukat Ali is reported to heal, there are rumours that Doctor Moonje, Bhai Parmananda, Maulana Shafi Daudi and Doctor Shafaat Ahmad Khan are contemplating the formation of an Indian communal Congress to teach the Nationalists a lesson. Full support is confidently expected from Anglo-India and all friends and well-wishers from abroad.

* * * *

Headlines in an up-country paper:—

The I. C. S.

Its Origin and History

Doesn't denial of soul constitute defamation or libel or whatever it is?

* * * *

Three earthquake shocks were experienced in Multan.

Those experienced at Bori Bundar were, however, only two, although more poignant in intensity.

* * * *

"DICTATORS SHAKE HANDS," says a contemporary apropos of the Mussolini-Hitler meeting.

A fitting prelude no doubt to shaking their fists subsequently at others.

* * * *

"It is officially announced that Dean Inge will resign the Deanery of St. Paul's on October 2."

Taking away all the sun—gloom with him.

But the loss of St. Paul's is the gain of Great Britain and the Empire. Yes, the gloomy Dean is appropriately enough, a Right Reverend Imperialist.

* * * *

"We hatched no plots," says Herr Hitler about his recent meeting with the Il Duce.

Of course, not. That would have been too openly vulgar. The two dictators meeting in unprecedented secrecy, did what should be appropriately described as "planning and scheming"—with apologies to Sir Bhupen Mitra and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

* * * *

Larwood wants to play in the Test Matches, the authorities also want Larwood to play in the Test Matches;

But since Larwood denies that he himself refuses to play and the authorities deny that they don't want him to play;

Larwood, therefore, is not playing. Q. E. D.

* * * *

There was "a sharp fall in the consumption of excisable articles in Bengal" in 1932-33. And the Excise Department has registered sharp gloom.

No, Mr. Eversharp Carping Critic, you are wrong this time. The reason is not that.

* * * *

The fact is, and it is said enough, that "it would have been a matter for gratification, indeed, if the decrease in consumption had represented an absolute decrease. It is, however, to be recorded that the decrease in consumption was accompanied by a wide prevalence of illicit distillation....."

How sad to be baulked of gratification by bootlegs. We sympathise with the Bengal Government's inability to bring illicit distillers to see eye to eye with them. The bootlegs' fault, of course.

Perhaps, a Prevention of Terr———. Bootlegging Act would not be practicable?

* * * *

The Short Of It.

Customer: "Will the spaghetti I ordered be long?"

Waitress: "We never measure it, sir,"—"Toronto Globe."

Huge Petrol Tanks Explode In Jamestown

Twelve Persons Killed And Forty Injured In American Calamity

JAMESTOWN (New York), June 18.

A dozen men were killed a- between forty and fifty injured in the explosion of three 20,000 gallon petrol tanks here to-day, which is believed to have been due to an electric spark.

An immense conflag ration followed. Many of the victims are reported to be still under the debris. All the available ambulances and fire-brigades have been summoned.—Reuter.

STALIN'S MOVE TO BEFRIEND TROTSKY?

Litvinov To Induce Him To Return To Russia? Important Post To Be Offered To Him?

The Staff Correspondent of "Osaka Mainichi" writes to his paper from London on May 22:—

The "Daily Mail" reports that Foreign Commissar Litvinov of U.S.S.R., who visited Geneva last week, had the dual purposes of concluding a Franco-Soviet alliance, and inducing Leon Trotsky, who is taking refuge in France, to return to Russia and shake hands with Joseph Stalin, Secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

It is reported that Stalin is anxious to give an important post to Trotsky again.

VON PAPEN.

SPLIT IN NAZI RANKS

Publication Of Von Papen's Speeches Prohibited

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, June 18.

The first act of Dr. Goebbels as Minister of Propaganda on returning from Warsaw, was to forbid the publication of the speeches of his colleague Vice-Chancellor Von Papen, and the first edition of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" has been confiscated for printing it. Von Papen had protested against attacks by a Nazi extremist on members of the Right Wing of the State. He urged that his criticism should not construed as malevolance to Hitlerism.

THE MAGICIAN

The serious apprehensions of a split in the Congress, raised by the resignations of their membership of the Congress Parliamentary Board tendered by Malaviyaji and Syt. Aney, were allayed by the eloquent appeal of Gandhiji to these two leaders.

NAGPUR MILLS TO REOPEN

Strike Committee To Meet To Consider Owners' Conditions

NAGUR, June 19

The possibility of the textile strike coming to an end shortly is indicated by a notice issued by the Empress Mills management to-day stating that the Mills will soon restart work, when men will be engaged on certain 4 conditions, namely,

(1) the same rate of pay will be paid as before the strike

(2) preference will be given to efficient men

(3) long service bonus is abolished and will not be paid to any worker

(4) workers will be engaged on the understanding that they will faithfully obey the rules and regulations in force at that time.

The strike committee is soon meeting to consider the above etrms and the chances are that the deadlock will terminate.

Meanwhile, Labour deputation met the Dy Comimssioner at noon to-day and explained the circumstances leading to the strike. The Deputy Commissioner gave a sympathetic hearing and promised to do all that was possible to end the deadlock which has continued for more than a month and a quarter.—A. P.

"SHUNTIEN" LOOT STORY

Pirates Leave Cargo, But Take Away Jwellery And Money

(Special Cable).

CHEFFO, June 19.

The graphic story of looting the "Shuntien" was told to Reuter by Captain Christiansen. The pirates who were evidently an experienced seamen, navigated the vessel to the Yellow River mouth where it ran aground. Five junks took off the loot. No cargo was taken but the passengers lost all their jewellery and money. The pirate went off wearing a most weird assortment of garments, including dress suits. The passengers included five foreign women and three children, including Mrs Handley Derry, wife of the British Consul at Tsingtao, who locked herself with two others in the cabin. The pirates shouted to them come out, but did not break down the doors.

STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION

Anglo-French Trade Agreement Welcomed On Both Sides Of Channel

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 18.

The Anglo-French Commercial Agreement is hailed in City circles as a step in the right direction, breaking down the barriers of industrial nationalism with its disastrous consequences on world trade, which is evidenced on all sides to-day.

The Agreement is expected to benefit British cotton, hides, leather, automobiles and tyres, but South Wales is doubtful how coal will be treated.

It is expected that British exports will increase eventually, but the increase will not be large, for fear of arousing protests by the French mining industry.

Lyons is reported to be overjoyed at the news of the Agreement, and is expecting a large increase of exports of silk to Britain, which is still her largest market.

The Stock Exchange was not affected by the news and is awaiting further details.

The Agreement reflects a keen desire on both sides to improve Anglo-French trade which for some time has been declining.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN TOULOUSE

Forty Persons Injured In Clash Between Socialists & Fascists

TOULOUSE, June 19.

Forty persons were injured in riots which began as the result of a Socialist counter-demonstration to a Fascist meeting last evening, and continued nearly the whole night in the course of which motor vehicles were burned, streets blockaded and every window in one of the principal Squares broken.

The Mounted Police who were stoned and fired on by the rioters, were forced to make several charges and arrested twenty persons.—Reuter.

POLITICAL MOVES IN EUROPE

Barthou Departs To Consolidate France's Eastern Alliances

LONDON, June 18.

Moves on the political chessboard are increasing apace. M. Barthou has started on a journey to Bucharest and Belgrade to consolidate France's eastern alliances and discuss the same problems as Hitler and Mussolini. The visit is a sequel to his recent trip to Warsaw.

M. Barthou has publicly denied that France aims at encircling Germany, but there can be no doubt that she desires to counteract German re-armament.

M. Doumergue to-day received Herr von Ribbentrop, Hitler's Disarmament Comissioner, who was recently in London.

Dr. Dollfuss flew to Budapest from Vienna, and it is rumoured that he is likely to see Mussolini again.

Hitler's speech at Gera yesterday is construed in Berlin as killing any hope of Germany's return to Geneva before her demands are granted.—Reuter.

GERMAN MORATORIUM AFFECTS UNITED STATES

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, June 18.

The American Ambassador in Berlin has been instructed to point out that Germany's action in declaring moratorium "seriously affects" the Government of the United States which regrets that the relations of debtors and creditors have been further impaired.

The United States would disapprove of the developments under which its investors received poorer treatment than the investors of other countries, and will be called upon to protest against any such discrimination.

TALKS AT NO. 10, DOWNING STREET

Smoothing Way For 1935 Naval Conference

LONDON, June 18.

The first in the series of international talks with a view to smoothing the way for the Naval Conference in 1935 started at Ten Downing Street when Mr. MacDonald and Eyres Monsell had a 90 minutes' conversation with the Americans, Norman Davis and Ambassador Bingham. Both sides were accompanied by diplomatic and naval advisers. The next meeting will be held on June 20.

The Naval Conference meetings in London will in each case be bilateral. After the Anglo-American discussions, British representatives will meet the Italian and later the Japanese. France is expected to accept the invitation, though her formal response has not yet been made.

As each meeting proceeds, the tenor of discussion will be conveyed to other Naval Conference Powers. It is hoped that by a series of preliminary talks, it will be possible to ascertain the points whereon agreement will be comparatively easy, while the difficulties will also be clarified so that the agenda for the Conference can be drawn up in a manner promising of success.—Reuter's Special.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS

WASHINGTON, June 19.

Congress has adjourned.—Reuter.

U. S. RECOVERY WORK

2,000,000,000 Dollars Will Be Utilised For New Programme

WASHINGTON, June 18.

Congressional action appropriating over 2,000,000,000 dollars to finance Government recovery work for the year beginning July 1st has been completed and forwarded to President Roosevelt.

Democratic leaders have indicated that a strong effort will be made to adjourn Congress by nightfall.—Reuter's Special.

WARSHIPS SEARCH FOR PIRATES

CHEFOO, June 18.

H. M. S. cruisers "Witch" and "Veteran" have gone to the scene of the piracy from Wei Hai Wei, and the American Destroyer "Pope" and the tender "Bittern" have left for the spot.—Reuter.

An earlier message stated:—

Two ships' officers, namely, Second Officer Brand and Third Engineer Watson, besides four passengers, including an Englishman named Nicholl, and two British naval officers, Field and Luce, were captured by pirates, who attacked the British steamer Shuntien at the mouth of the Yellow River.

Another passenger named Ross was badly injured. Twenty Chinese were also carried off. The Shuntien, was recently built in Hong Kong and was on a voyage from Tanku to Crefoo.

FAMOUS FRENCH PILOT KILLED

PARIS, June 19.

The famous French pilot, M. Salel, was killed in a crash while trying a new type of aeroplane. He was accompanied by M. Goulette in 1931 when he established a record from France to Madgascar and back in 9 days and 18 hours.

He also established the Paris to Cape record in 1932.—Reuter.

ENTIRE SHIP RANSACKED

SHANGHAI, June 19.

The British cruiser, "Witch," has taken aboard Mr. Ross, Third Officer on the "Shuntien," who received severe gunshot wounds. It is learned that the pirates boarded the "Shuntien" as passengers at Tangku, and at a given signal secured control of the bridge, wireless station and engineroom at gunpoint. They spent twenty-four hours methodically ransacking the ship whereupon five junks appeared and took the loot, while twenty Chinese passengers and six foreigners were ordered therein. The registration numbers of the junks have been noted. The Aircraft carrier, "Eagle" two more destroyers and a Chinese Customs cruiser are 'en route' to the scene of piracy in chase of the pirates.

The Shuntien is a fast steamer of 1,500 tons. Her master has served on the Chinese coast for thirty years.—Reuter's Special.

OPPOSITION SUPPRESSED

Be Nazi Or Get Out Is New Slogan Of Brown Shirt Organ

BERLIN, June 19.

The crisis in the Hitler Cabinet is blowing up as a result of Gen. Goebbel's suppressing the publication of the speech of Vice-Chancellor Herr von Papen, which protested against the political attack of Nazi extremists on their opponents.

The Nazi organ contends that the people must accept Nazi membership or tender resignation. Herr von Papen's resignation has been mooted, which might lead the other members of the Cabinet, viz: Herr von Neurath, Herr von Krosick and all non-Nazis to follow the example.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, June 19.

Following are the results of first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

SURREY VS. SOMERSET.

Surrey won on first innings. Somerset 208 and 349 for 8 (Wellard 112, Luckes 60 not out). Surrey 458 for 6 declared.

Derby won by 124 runs. Derby 218 and 190 (Worthington 68). Leicester 147 and 137 (Mitchell 4 for 67).

Yorks won by innings and 79 runs. Yorks 425. Hampshire 225 following on 111 (Leyland 4 for 11).

Kent won on first innings. Kent 406 for 9 declared and 139 for 8 (Mayer 4 for 45). Warwickshire 276.

Glamorgan won on first innings. Glamorgan 389 and 160 for 4 (Lavis 59 not out). Worcester 352.—Reuter's Special.

ROYAL HUNT CUP

Probables And Jockeys

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 19.

Following are the Royal Hunt Cup probables with their jockeys:

Light Sussex (Pat Beasley); Alluvial (Carslake); Solfatara (Perman); Cotoneaster (Nicoll); Fonab (Gordon Richards); Commander Third (Harry Beasley); Hotfoot (Marshall); The Abbott (Childs); Diamantee (Dines); Grindleton (Fox); Young Native (Clif Richards); Tartan (Harry Wragg); Canteener (Beary); Smooker (Wrickaby); Rentenmark (Johnstone); Morfair (A. Wragg); Soldier (Asmirke); Tomtitthird (S. Wragg); Highlander (Weston); Seraphboy (S. Smith); Earlston (Steve Donoghue); Hotburn (Christie); Shrewton (E. Smith); Spurtle (Ryan); and Matguard (D. Smith).

No jockeys have been allotted for the following:—Pricket, Gaymanas, North Devon, Sublime Prince, Dilesia and Thermidor.

K. P. C. C. COUNCIL TO MEET

To Reorganise Congress Machinery

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, June 18

Mr. R. S. Hukerikar, General Secretary of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, has called a meeting of the Council of the K. P. C. C. on Sunday 23rd June at Dharwar. The meeting would be held in the Office of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, when many members of the Council are expected to attend.

DHARWAR CONGRESSMEN MEET

A meting of Congressmen in Dharwar met in the Office of the K. P. C. C. on the 17th June with Mr. Vinayakrao Joshi as president. After discussion it was decided to re-organise the Taluk Congress Committee, enroll Cong-

B. F. CLUB PLANES REACH CAIRO

Indian Pilots Reach Egypt Without Mishap

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Bombay Flying Club have received information that the four aeroplanes piloted by their pupils now on instructional cruise to England, have reached Cairo without any mishap.—A.P.

tess members and undertake Assembly election campaign vigorously. It was also decided to recall a meeting of the Dharwar Taluk Congress Committee on the 26th June 1934 in the Office of the K. P. C. C.

LAND TO BE SOLD FOR FINE

Mr. V. V. Patil, the president of the Karnatak Harijan Seva Sangh, was convicted in the C. D. movement and also sentenced to pay fine. Mr. Patil has undergone imprisonment in default of fine. Yet a proceeding has been started to recover the fine and notice is served upon Mr. Pat that his fine would be recovered by the sale of his land. Messrs. Purohit, Burli and others have also been served with similar notices. In view of the withdrawal of the C. D. Movement it would not be too much to expect from Government to withdraw such proceedings against persons who have served imprisonment in default of fine.

CONGRESS ACTIVITY AT NASIK

(From A Correspondent)

NASIK, June 19.

Under the auspices of the Nasik District Congress Committee a huge meeting was held yesterday night. Mr. Gadre presided. The proceedings commenced with flag salutation. Speeches on the Congress programme were delivered by Messrs Govindrao Deshpande Ketkar.

KATHIAWAR PORTS

(Continued from page 6).

thiawar should be unnecessarily blamed for this. As regards the second part, from the prices of some goods, as Mr. Mody argues, it appears that there may be some evasion of custom duties in regard to these goods. Assuming the fact mentioned Mr. Mody to be correct it may at first sight appear that the Bombay merchants are at least partially right in their allegations concerning the evasion of custom obligations. But careful perusal of the arrangements with the maritime States clearly reveals that after the imposition of the Viramgam Line they are in no way bound to maintain the British tariffs. Just a little history of the Viramgam Line will make the whole thing clear.

Viramgam Line.

The Viramgam Line was first imposed in 1905 when Government's suggestion to take over the customs administration of ports and pay the net revenues to the States was rejected. The very imposition of the Cordon implied two things. Firstly, Kathiawar ports were not bound by any obligation to levy duties at British Indian rate as the Viramgam Line was imposed against their will; secondly, the very imposition of a cordon implied that they were free to levy any duty on goods at their ports but Government should recover full duties if any goods passed beyond the Viramgam line. This Viramgam Line was naturally unpopular with the States and so in the very year of imposition the Government of India offered to abolish it on certain conditions. But as the States were unwilling to accept one of them regarding periodical inspection by a customs officer in the service of Government of the accounts and arrangements at their custom houses, the Viramgam Line remained into being until 1917. The position uptill 1917 was as follows:—that the States were free to levy any duty they pleased for goods consumed in Kathiawar but for the goods taken into British India regular duties were charged by the Government at Viramgam. In that year the Government of India finally gave way on this point but reiterated the other conditions which represented the extreme limit to which they were prepared to go to meet the wishes of the Darbars.

Cordon Withdrawn.

The maritime States by accepting these terms received the privilege of British Ports and the cordon was consequently withdrawn in 1917. Due to the war conditions no immediate development was noticed after the abolition of the Viramgam Line, but, since 1923, there was rapid development. Facilities were so extended that these ports were being regularly visited by direct steamers from Java and Europe. The Government of India held that under the arrangement of 1917 it had become necessary for them to reconsider the whole position, and they decided to hold a conference at Abu. As the States concerned were unable to agree among themselves and as they did not accept the proposal made by the Government of India, the Government reimposed the Viramgam Line from 1927. As a result the old conditions which prevailed up till 1917 were revived again. It is needless to recall that according to old conditions the States concerned were free to levy any duty on goods consumed in Kathiawar but on goods crossing Viramgam Line full duties were charged by the Government.

This inevitable but interesting digression about the whole history of the Viramgam Line leads us to the conclusion that the charges levied by Bombay businessmen even against the maritimes States, other than Bhavnagar are not quite justified.

(To Be Continued)

TOO FRIENDLY TO REMAIN MARRIED

Paris Film Star Divorces Husband And Weded Studio Director

(Special Cable).

PARIS, June 19.

The film star, Laura Laplante, married the studio director, Irving Asher. Laura recently divorced William Setter, because she said they were too friendly to remain married.

EX-MILITARY OFFICER AWARDED DAMAGES

(Special Cable).

WELLINGTON, June 19.

Damages of £1,188 sterling were awarded to Lieut.-Col. George Stuart Douglas, an ex-Indian Army officer, for the knee injury in a collision between Douglas' motor car and a Government lorry. Douglas contended that the injury robbed him of a high appointment as Military Adviser in an Indian State. The Judge ruled that the chances of such an appointment were so remote as would be ignorable in assessing damages.

NEW GERMAN PLANE

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 19.

Although the new civil German plane is capable of flying to Paris from London in 70 minutes, experts opine it can only run at a loss without big State subsidies.

"VICEROY SPEAKS OUT OF HIS HEART"

LONDON, June 19.

The "Viceroy's arrival in England has been made the basis for wild and improbable speculation as regards the meaning of his visit" declares the "Daily Telegraph" in a leading article.

The paper adds: "When Lord Willingdon says he is here on a holiday and wants to keep away from the officialdom as much as possible, he is speaking out of his heart.

"Certainly no servant of the Empire has done more to earn his rest than the head of the Government of India."—Reuter's Special.

DR. TAGORE IN MADRAS

MADRAS, June 19

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is arriving at Madras to-morrow morning by the Indo-Ceylon Express. Some members of his party who are ouring South India including Mr. Nandlal Bose, the artist and Prathimadevi, the poet's daughter-in-law have already arrived here.—A. P.

Sir J. Simon and Lady Simon gave a dinner party on Monday night at the Dorchester Hotel, London, in honour of the King and Queen of Siam.

WHOM DO YOU CONSULT for INCOME-TAX Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL 6, Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. Tel. No, 22560. Telegraphic Address: "Kadambari."

Readers' Views

A. I. C. C. And After

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The last meeting of A. I. C. C. at Patna has thrown the entire Indian politics into the melting pot. The Civil Disobedience has been formally abandoned and the Council Entry programme adopted. On the other hand, the Socialists have emerged as a poltical group and hope to gather strength in the near future. Lastly the Working Committee has laid stress on the reorganisation of the Congress Committees and some of our workers have begun the work in right earnest. Thus the whole political atmosphere seems to be surcharged with feverish activity, but the future still remains in the dark and any conjectures as to the future developments may prove altogether premature.

History has repeated itself so far as the revival of the Swarajya Party is concerned. That section of the Congress which kept aloof from the Satyagraha movement for the last four years together with those who by temperament remained constitutionalists, feel buoyant at the decision of the A.I.C.C. and are making all possible preparations for successfully contesting the coming elecions. But the tragedy of it is that they are doing it under the shadow of the experiences of the last Swarajya Party. They believe what they could not do outside they can do in the Councils by educating the public opinion on the matters of paramount importance, but they fail to understand that instead of putting obstacles in the way of Government they will give it that moral support which it badly lacks. The days of armchair politics are over and to-day we are face to face with the problem of supplying bread to the starving millions of India and it is impossible to solve this problem in the Councils. Hardly two per cent of the population of the country is eligible to vote for the Councils and for the Assembly, it is still less. On the whole it does not go beyond the landowning classes, the rich peasants and the upper intellectuals. The enfranchised two per cent live and thrive at the expense of the un-enfranchised 98 per cent and it is worse than Utopia to believe that the propertied classes would vote for the candidates who show the slightest desire to tamper with the rights of vested interests and hence the inherent contradiction of guarding the interest of the exploited 98 per cent through the instrumentality of the legislatures elected on the basis of the present franchise becomes apparent.

But still more dangerous is the useless waste of energy of the nation that is bound to be in course of the election campaigns. However, honestly we may feel the necessity of constructive work in the villages, in practical politics it all becomes a dead letter. Almost all Congressmen will remain engaged in the election propaganda for months together as it would be a question of prestige with most of them to see their candidates elected however different their views may be. How many of us can honestly say that they will not take part in the elections even if our trusted leaders stand as candidates? Thus the notion of carrying on village reconstruction and Council-Entry programme at the same time is false and misleading and it is time our leaders should see the contradiction of it.

Equally important is the emergence of the Socialist Party. It is the first time that the Socialists have organised themselves in a political group and however feeble its strength of the Party may have been in the last A. I. C. C. meeting at least it has made this clear to every intelligent mind that it is a force whose existence can no longer be ignored. It is a fact that the present structure of society is totally rotten and requires a thorough overhauling and there is very little room for reforms in it. It is time the capitalists should come to their senses and try to find out ways to remove the genuine grievances of the poor and the downtrodden; if not a still more serious earthquake is apprehended in the political firmament which may prove more disastrous than the one that shook the entire North Bihar a few months back.

But still more important is the decision of the Congress Working Committee to reorganise Congress Committees. It was decided that members should be enrolled and Committees reconstituted on the old basis. But to organise Congress Committees on four annas membership basis and to attain independence are two diametrically opposite things. According to the present Congress constitution any body who wears Khadi, pays four annas membership fee and signs the Congress pledge becomes a member of the Congress with the right to elect members of the D.C.C.'s and P.C.C.'s. There is no other criterion by which to judge the honesty of purpose that impels the man to join the Congress ranks. Under the circumstances any body who wears Khadi and holds advanced political views, however loose they may be, manages to become a member of the abovementioned Committees and deserts them when the time for action comes. It has happened in the past and will happen in the future. Our experiences bears witness to the fact that in the past all Congress Committees flourished right when there was chance of gaining popularity through them and when there was no risk of going to jails and suffering the privations of a thoroughly revolutionary life. But the moment direct action began and jail going and lathi charges became the order of the day most of our talkative friends silently took to their heels and hid themselves behind the walls of their houses, not caring a whit for those who were undergoing all sorts of sufferings at their own instigation. And who can say that these friends will not once more come into prominence only to desert when the hour of final trial comes? It was not altogether unexpected. Most of our former members were those who did not hold thoroughly revolutionary views, but had joined the Congress either with some motives or under the impression that Swarajya was coming in a few days, and naturally when they saw that independence required silent sacrifice for years and years to come, they fled away. We knew it and still connived at it and knowing full well that our army consisted of a good number of deserters and waverers we jumped into the thick of the fight only to be defeated and disillusioned at last.

In reconstituting Congress Committees our friends seem to be guided by the false notion of democracy and think that Congress as the representative of the masses has no right to ignore the principles of direct election. But they fail to understand that the Congress to-day is not a Parliamentary body entrusted with the passing of laws for the proper administration of the country, but a non-violent body organised with the explicit purpose of attaining independence through all legitimate and peaceful means and as such it is in the fitness of things that it should have in its ranks only those who have a clear idea of the principles and faith in the programme of the party, even if it means a negation of the principles of direct election. As Mahatma Gandhi puts it, it is the quality which matters and not the quantity and certainly quality is not a thing of election but of experience. We can no longer afford to be laid away by this false notion of democracy. Lenin always felt happy whenever he had the chance of cutting down his army and it is equally true of all other organisations. But even the false notion of democracy must not misguide us any longer as we have seen that for the past few years, despite all our election, it was Mahatma Gandhi who always carried the day and dictated terms to the Congress which it has humbly obeyed. The experience of the last A.I.C.C. meeting must make it clear to all adherents of democracy that it is the spirit which matters and not the form of it. Our Congress organisation may be quite alright when we have attained Swarajya and are faced with the problem of the administration of the country, but not to-day when our sole aim is to attain it. Considering all these I feel that no good purpose can be served by organising Congress Committees on the old basis.—Yours, etc.,

MUKUT DHARI SINGH.

Muzaffarpur.

Mahatma Gandhi, who left Bombay for Poona on Tuesday by the early morning Express, was given a hearty send-off by a large crowd at the Victoria Terminus. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Seth Mathradas Vassanji, Mr. J. C. Gupta and M. Madhavrao Aney were among those who were present at the station to see Gandhiji off.

Apollo Mills

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to a statement appearing in your issue of the 16th instant (page 8, columns 4 and 5), as follows:—

"There was some excitement in the mill-area on Friday evening, when the men going on night shifts to the Apollo Mills returned after going into the mills and refused to go back.

"A similar incident was also reported from the Jam No. 2 Mills at Sewree.

"The men came out of the mills it is believed, because the management refused to reinstate some of the men who had gone on strike."

The above statement, as far as it concerns the Apollo Mills, is absolutely untrue. The actual facts of the case are as follows. On the night of Friday, 15th June, a large number of men presented themselves at the gates of the Apollo Mills hoping to obtain work on the recently started night-shift. The number of men required by the mill was less than the number of applicants. The remainder, therefore, had perforce to go away.—Yours etc.,

ALBERT RAYMOND,
Managing Director,
for the Apollo Mills, Ltd.,
for and on behalf of E.D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Clergy And Laity

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After the outbreak of Great War, the Roman Catholic clergy greatly enhanced their fees for masses, funerals and other services on the plea that the cost of living had greatly increased. In spite of representations to ecclesiastical authorities that in view of decreased cost of living, depression and unemployment and misery, the enhanced imposts should not be continued and that a reasonable schedule of fees should be introduced, no notice has been taken of the grievance. Is there any wonder, therefore, that the parochial clergy is so fond of Archbishop Lima, and praise him to the skies, regret his departure and wish and pray for his early return and long continuance in the See of Bombay? He has been truly their indulgent father and accommodating and complacent ruler in diverse ways. The Jesuits and other Regulars do not appear to have participated in the demonstrations.

I have spoken of increase of imposts in respect of services rendered by God's ministers to His creatures—I mean—to the laity. I shall, however, make mention of one more instance of the love for Mammon. In the Padroado diocese of Damaun, now merged into the Archdiocese of Bombay and Goa, graves are classed. If one takes a grave of a certain class, he must necessarily pay for certain masses, offices, etc. This goes to the priest. In that grave nearest relatives are allowed to be buried for half of the original amount, but all fees paid for masses, etc. for the new grave must be paid to the clergy. There is no abatement respecting priests' fees etc. What happens then? Either the party must give up his right to his ancestral grave or borrow, beg or do what he likes and pay the demand in order to get the dear dead buried in the dear father's grave. Has Archbishop Lima remedied this grievance? What grievances has he remedied? Echo answers "None."

D. RODRIGUES.

Gowari, Matunga,
Bombay.

Attack On Society Of Friends And I. F. T. U.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Communists are still practising their time-honoured methods of slandering their political opponents, the latest object of their efforts being the solidarity action for the Austrian workers. Their publications state that the Matteotti Fund is being used to support the workers' murderers, and that it is a definite fact that 25 per cent of the funds raised by the International Federation of Trade Unions to help the victims of the events in February, which are being distributed in Austria by the Society of Friends, have been handed over to the Dollfuss Fund. Another report says that the Amsterdam Trade Union International is handling the Austrian workers' funds over to Dollfuss.

Both reports are downright and deliberate lies, and one wonders what is the object of spreading them. The hate of the Communists for the free Trade Unions and the Socialist workers must, indeed, be very great if, even at the cost of doing great moral and material harm to the Austrian workers, whose cause they say they are helping, the Communist do not hesitate to take advantage of what seems to them a heaven-sent opportunity to carry out a promising, if thoroughly despicable, manoeuvre against the so-called "Reformists." They regard the opportunity as promising because they think that it is impossible for us at the present time, bearing in mind the interests of the Austrian workers, to bring forward the evidence necessary to disprove the slander. Probably also it is thought by this manoeuvre to give an impetus to the collection of funds among the Western European workers, which has up till now not been very successful.

The Relief Fund opened by the International Federation of Trade Unions—not the Matteotti Fund, as the Communists misleadingly report—has up till now distributed more than four million French francs in Austria. The relief work was so well arranged that a few days after the fighting ended 2,500 families and a few weeks later more than 7,500 families were being helped.

Apart from the million Austrian schillings which the Russian Government placed at the disposal of the International Red Aid for relief work (read: Propaganda), the Communists have not been able to collect any considerable amounts of money in the Western European countries, because the great masses of the workers have no confidence in their work. It may be mentioned here that the funds collected by the IFTU have been used to the last farthing for the relief of the families concerned, without any reduction for administrative or travelling expenses, while the Communist International Red Aid, on the other hand, has in some cases used up to 50 per cent of the collections for administrative expenses.

The second statement is a deliberate attempt to create confusion in the public mind between one individual Trade Union organisation and the whole group of International Trade Secretariats connected with the International Federation of Trade Unions, just in order to make the International Federation of Trade Unions and the affiliated Trade Secretariats seem responsible for the act of betrayal committed by an individual.

In this connection it is necessary to protest against a report of the official press agency in Vienna which states that former officials of the Metal Workers' and Miners' Union got directly into touch with foreign banks and with the International Federation of Trade Unions, thus enabling the police to get back five million schillings which had been sent abroad by the Union before the events in February.

The International Federation of Trade Unions was never consulted in this matter; it would itself never hand over such Trade Union funds should they be in its possession; and it would never recommend or approve such action, but on the contrary condemns it in the strongest possible terms!

This formal declaration should clear up any misunderstanding and any doubts which may exist as to the perfectly straightforward attitude and absolute freedom from blame of the International Federation of Trade Unions.—Yours, etc.,

W. SCHEVENELS,
General Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Paris, 9 "Avenue D'Orsay."

Christianity And Conversion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In reference to the news that 10,000 Adi Dravidas belonging to the Roman Catholic Church have gone to the Protestants owing to caste distinction in the former Church, a difficulty about which it is alleged, it could not get over, I write to point out the significant fact that the socalled conversion in India is really not a question of actual faith as it is one of social advancement. It is clear that these ten thousand people did not care two hoots about faith in the true Church or not but they were careful to see on what side their bread was well buttered.

It would appear from the following quotation in the "Examiner", that a tremendous sum of money is annually spent on this pleasant pastime of converting people. "The Holy Father," writes, 'Fides' "has shown himself deeply moved by the generosity of the Catholic world which despite the depression, gave the Propagation of the Faith during 1933 only 4,000,000 lire less than during 1932. His Holiness did not hesitate to emphasize the importance of money in the Apostolate. "It is not enough to have a Pope of the missions" he said, "there must also be the millions of the missions which will sustain our works of conversion."

Now, Sir, on the face of what has happened, one would like to know whether these missionary efforts are not really part and parcel of the stock-in-trade of the mighty organisations we call Christianity in which secure livings, cosy jobs and plenty money ensure a cosy living for thousands of people.

Yet, according to the scriptures themselves, conversion does not appear to be part of the Christian religion.

On a careful reading of the Gospels, and other sacred writings it is clear that Jesus did not teach wholesale conversion. He. himself, according to St. Mathev XV, 24, is reported as saying that he is sent only "to the lost sheep of the house of Israel". This limitation of the mission we find continually emphasised until we come to the last two verses of the Gospel of Mathew. He tells his disciples that they will eventually "sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel". (Mathew XIX, 28) and never mentions, except to forbid, any preaching to other nations. Moreover, according to the acts of the Apostles, the Disciples, years after the death of Jesus, still maintained that their mission should be confined to the Jews.

Yet, in verse 19 (Chapter XXBIII) in Mathew one reads "Go ye, therefore, and make disciples of all the nations in my name". This is the version repeatedly quoted by Eusebius, the great ecclesiastical historian who lived at the end of the third century. It was not altered into its present form until the fourth century was well advanced and the Trinitarian doctrine had been formulated. Then the last two verses of the present Gospel "according to St. Matthew" were substituted for the original verse 19, and the formula "baptizing.. .... in the name of the Father, and of the son, and of the Holy Ghost" first introduced into New Testament book. From this it is clear that the idea of converting "all nations" by baptizing them and so forth was a late innovation, and does not appear to have been authorized by Jesus Himself. All the same, I should be glad if some of your readers well versed in ecclesiastical history, would kindly enlighten me on this deliberate contradiction of the Founder's express wishes.—Yours, etc.,

AN INQUIRER.

Andheri, 5|6|34.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Municipal Councillors As Hon. Magistrates

Can the municipal councillors, who are Honorary Magistrates, try municipal cases? Although there is nothing legally wrong in their doing so, the Municipal Corporation did well in informing the Government of Bombay that they did not wish to have municipal councillors appointed as magistrates to try municipal cases. Apart from the apprehension on the part of the accused that they would not get impartial justice because the magistrates are interested parties as Municipal Councillors, there is another question which should not be lost sight of. It is that in Municipal cases most of the accused, who would come before the courts, would be landlords. These landlords hold the key of municipal elections and if any municipal councillor, who is an honorary Magistrate, imposed heavy fines or tried to be impartial and just, he would find, to his cost, that at the next elections he would be defeated and not returned at all by the manouevring of the landlords. The Honorary Magistrates will have thus also some apprehension about their future while dealing with the landlords charged with breach of municipal laws before them. It is, therefore, satisfactory for all concerned that the Corporation has rightly decided against the appointment of municipal councillors as honorary Magistrates to try municipal cases.

A Nuisance

It is really a mystery why the Municipal authorities do not take any action against shop-keepers who throw rubbish on roads just after the latter are cleaned by the municipal scavengers. The Municipal authorities have at certain junctions provided dust bins or storage boxes for depositing "Kutchra". There is a general tendency amongst tenants of many buildings to throw all sorts of rubbish on the road. The shops selling cold drinks in particular are a great nuisance in this respect. Their owners throw dirty water and other rubbish just in front of the shops. Why should not the Municipal authorities take some action against these shop-keepers?

BAN ON RED SHIRT ORGANISATIONS

Notice Of Adjournment Motion In Assembly

PATNA, June 19.

Mr. Shah Maswood Ahmed ,M.-L.A., has given notice to ask leave to make a motion of adjournment in the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, that is, the Government's attitude regarding the Muslim Red-Shirt organisation in the North-West Frontier Province for not withdrawing the notifications declaring them unlawful and for not lifting the ban on them.—United Press.

LAHORE ELECTRICITY DISPUTE

High Court Rejects Revision Petition

LAHORE, June 19.

Mr. Justice Cold Stream, High Court Judge, pronounced orders to-day rejecting the revision petition filed by the Lahore Electric Supply Company against the order of the District Magistrate under Section 144, restraining the company from cutting off the supply of energy to Municipal Streets and Pumping Stations.

It may be stated that, as a sequel to the disagreement as regards the charges and non-payment of arrears the Electric Supply Company threatened the stoppage of supply of energy to the Municipal Committee from the midnight of May 12 and the District Magistrate passed orders restraining the Company from such an action for two months.

In the meantime the Punjab Government have taken up the matter in hand and, as a result of a conference at Simla in this connection recently, the dispute was referred to an Arbitration Board.—United Press.

ONE YEAR FOR SEDITION

Labour Leader Convicted

CALCUTTA, June 19.

Jenda Singh, a Labour leader, was brought under arrest from Punjab and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for delivering a speech on "May-Day" at the Esplanade Maidan.—United Press.

Charged With Shouting Slogans

CALCUTTA, June 18.

A sedition charge was framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Santiram Mandal and six other labour leaders for shouting objectionable slogans at a meeting held under the auspices of Gandhi Reception Committee at Shraddhanand Park on May 10 last. The accused pleaded not guilty. The hearing is adjourned till July 3.—United Press.

EX-CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Warns Mysore Against Entry Into Proposed Federation

MYSORE, June 18.

Sjt. C. Vijaya Raghavachariar (Salem) declared open to-day the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition before a large gathering consisting of Sir Mirza Ismail and prominent Mysore officials, industrialists and tradesmen.

He said that Mysore would play a worthy part in the industrial and economic future of India. But her own future depended on the measure of success attending her attempts to secure her own harbour of Bhatkal. He stressed the importance of universalising cottage industries.

Finally he cautioned Mysore against entering the Federation under the conditions and terms proposed. He said: "Mysore's Sovereignty is unquestioned to-day. Her present relations with the British are governed by treaty-rights. It would be fatal to her best interests, if she enters the proposed Federation, which would convert her status to mere Zamindari."—A.P.

MUNICIPAL VICE-PRESIDENT SENT TO JAIL

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 18.

The application for bail of Syed Mahomed Shah Vice-President of Matiari Municipality was rejected by the Tata Division Magistrate and thus he was sent to jail.

It will be recalled that he had concealed the two minor Hindu boys whom Tharokhan their school-master had enticed and kidnapped some six months ago. Due to separation of their only children, the father has lost his eye-sight and the mother has become very ill.—United Press.

LEBONG OUTRAGE

Arrests And Discharges

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Abinash Bhattacharya, President of the Bengal Provincial Students' Association who was arrested in connection with Lebong Shooting Outrage was discharged to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate but was rearrested under Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Jatindranath Mukerji, a Sugar Chemist of Gorakpur who also was arrested in the same connection has been discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.—United Press.

JUSTICE TO ALL COMMUNITIES

Councillor's Move In Corporation

HYDERABAD, (Sind), June 18.

Mr. Vishindas Dayaram, a Municipal Councillor has sent a proposition to the Corporation that, in view of the fact that Mahommedans are everywhere demanding services on population basis this Corporation also resolves that posts of Octroi clerks, tehsildars, mukadams, sub-inspectors, etc. be filled accordingly and thus justice be done to all the communities according to their wishes.—United Press.

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Messrs. K. S. Mitra and P. S. Raju, two youths from Bellary (Madras Presidency) who are on an all-India cycle tour, have arrived in Bombay.

IN THE LAND OF EARTHQUAKE

Official Review Of Relief Work And Problem Of Reconstruction

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S CO-OPERATION PRAISED

SIMLA, June 18

All agencies, official and non-official, set up to give relief to the earthquake sufferers in Bihar and to proceed with the reconstruction work of an entire province are doing their work in perfect harmony and co-operation. This is the impression which seems to have been brought by Dr. S. N. Jafri, Deputy-Director, Public Information, Government of India, who has recently returned from a two-month tour in Bihar where he went in the beginning of April last to disseminate real facts and correct information regarding the true relief work position A direct result of his work has meen stimulation of interest both in India and England, thereby helping the swelling of the Viceroy's and the Lord Mayor's (of London) Funds.

RECONSTRUTION PROBLEM.

A review of the problems and the situation which obtain at present shows that immediate relief in the shape of providing people with blankets, food stuffs etc. was quickly and statisfactonly given. The reconstruction problem can be divided broadly into

(A) Repairs of buildings and houses,

(B) Repairs of communication and damaged lands,

(C) Disposal of sugarcane crops and

(D) Supply of drinking water.

The problem of reconstruction of damaged houses was more difficult to tackle in the cities, than in the rural areas where houses, being made mainly of mud, the amount of damage was comparatively small. But the position in the cities is still extremely difficult. The middle class people who have lost their houses cannot expect to reconstruct them just as they were before the disaster as they were built by their ancestors, and in many cases the damaged houses were their only source of income.

GOVERNMENT HELP

In cases like this Government is giving gratuity upto Rs. 300 to those who cannot afford even to take loans bearing interest however small the amount might be. But those who want more than Rs. 300 are taking it as a loan at an interest announced sometime ago by the Government of Bihar and Orissa. The most affected cities are Monghyr, Muzaffarpur and Motihari where engineers have been appointed to give help gratis to poor people. Colonel Temple has been appointed as Supply Officer to advise the Relief Commissioner in the matter of supply of building materials.

SAND DEPOSITS

Lands have been damaged by deposit of sands thrown out from lower strata of the soil. It appears that the depth of deposited sands was exaggerated when accounts began to pour in immediately after the calamity. It is now learnt that in a large area the depth of the silted sand is between six inches to one foot and in a small area between one to two feet, the later largely being in the district of Sitamarhi. The heaviest deposit was seen only in burrowpits on both sides of the roads, but the cultivators have not been affected by it. The agricultural department is holding demonstration as to how to remove these sands.

GREEN MANURE AND LOANS

The Government is supplying green manure which is intended to counteract the bad effects of deposit for a long time of sand on productive lands. Loans are also being offered for removal of sands. It has been suggested by non-official workers that Government should give gratuity instead of loan. Complaints have also been received to the effect that the method of investigation regarding loan has been a bit cumbrous and better result demands simplification of this method.

RAJEN BABU COMMITTEE'S SERVICES.

At one time water scarcity due to silting up of wells became a very acute problem. Under Government supervision and control thousands of wells have been de-silted and a very large number of tube wells sunk. The Central Relief Committee (generally known as Rajendra Babu's Committee) offered its services in an unstinted manner which proved very helpful in this de-silting work.

Railway telegraph, telephone and road communications were disturbed, but they have been restored almost within a few days of the Earthquake. The roads have been repaired. The repair work on big railway bridges has not yet been undertaken and will not be until the monsoon is over and has done its worst. The monsoon has now broken out but Government have already taken good precaution against floods of which there is possibility, and a large supply of boats and foods of which there is possibility and food-stuffs has been arranged to fight emergencies.

DISPOSAL OF SUGARCANE.

Successful disposal of sugarcane which is grown in very large quantities in North Bihar was another problem. Due to collapse of the factories the local consumption was much too inadequate for the supply, and Government organised its disposal by (1) despatching them to the United Provinces' Factories.

(2) Establishing a Marketing Board which proved very helpful and

(3) Supplying two lakhs of mills and pans for preparation of 'gur' whose price has fortunately gone up.

The damaged factories were also induced to set up new machineay as far as possible and start work. The result of this many-sided action was that more than 95 per cent. of the canes was disposed of and the tenant got almost the same price as in the previous year. Among the officials, Mr. Lall, I.C.S. Mr. Ashraf and Mr. Sethi, Director of Agriculture, were of great help in this matter.

AT SARAN.

Dr. Jafri felt particularly happy at the way in which Relief work is being conducted in the Saran district where between Mr. Pillai, the District Officer, and Dr. Syed Mammud, the Relief Officer on behalf of the Central Committee, the best example of co-operative and co-ordinated work was provided. —United Press.

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C. P. MINISTRY CLIMBS DOWN

Victory For Jubbulpur Municipality

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, June 18.

The fight between the Jubbulpore Municipality and the Local Government which resembled the dispute between the Calcutta Corporation and the Bengal Government, has ended in a victory for the former.

The dispute began when the Jubbulpore Municipality, which is dominated by Congressmen, declined either to dispense with the services of those of its employees who had participated in the Civil Disobedience movement or ask them to give an undertaking that they would not in future take part in that movement

The contention of Mr Dwarkaprasad Mishra, the President of the Jubbulpore Municipality, was that the Local Government had no power to ask the Municipality to take such an action, under the statute as it exists.

When, notwithstanding the threats of withdrawal of Government grant to the Municipality, the latter decided to appoint as its Secretary, a lawyer who had been suspended from practising for partiripating in the C. D. movement, the Local Government ordered that no payment should be made from the Government treasury to the Municipality until this question was finally decided.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT MOVE

The decision of the Government was condemned by the press and the public all over the province. Various Local bodies passed resolutions protesting against the Government's orders, notable amongst them being the Wardha Municipality, of which Rai Bahadur Nayudu, Minister for Local Self-Government was once the President. The Jubbulpore Municipality was quick to retaliate, and there was a move that the Municipal grants to Government institutions such as hospitals should be discontinued.

Reactionary elements in the Municipality were also busy helping the Government to corner the Congress Party, in that they even attempted to censure Mr. Mishra, the redoubtable President of the Municipality under some pretext, while he was engaged in a duel with the Government.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION

This gave a suitable lever in the hands of those who are opposed to the Ministry, and some members had already threatened to table a no-confidence motion against the Ministers on the first day of the August session of the C. P. Council.

It was also apparent that the Ministry could not count on the support of party members in a decision, so anti-national and undemocratic. Then came the climb-down on the part of the Local Government which has now cancelled its previous orders "in view of the withdrawal of the C. D. movement by the Congress and the lifting of the ban on Congress institutions"

PATNA SAVES THEM

It is pointed out in this connection that if the Local Government were not anxious merely to save their face by falling back upon the Patna decisions, they could have ended the controversy long ago. Political prophets are busy speculating as to whether it was the fear of the popular wrath or the threat of a censure motion that made the Ministry change its previous orders.

But one thing is certain. The Ministry failed to grasp the situation in its proper perspective and were all along carried away by false notions of prestige. It is doubtful whether in spite of its revised orders, the Ministry will be in a position to silence its opponents, when the Council meets on August 16 next. At any rate, one cannot help feeling that the matter could have been handled with better grace.

The ninth death anniversary of Mr. C. R. Das was commemorated with a largely-attended public meeting outside Mori Gate Lahore, on Saturday night when a number of speeches dealing with the life and work of Mr. Das were delivered. Mr. Zutshi presided over the meeting.

GIRL THROWN INTO WELL

Pathetic Story Before Judge

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, June 19.

The sessions trial of Ladkya Dhaya (22), a Kathodi of Amboli, on a charge of having attempted to murder a 13-year-old girl by throwing her into a well on the morning of February 9 last, while she was drawing water into the trough for her goats, began today before Mr. M. C. Kavishwar, the Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, and a jury.

The accused was committed to sessions by the Bhiwandi First Class Magistrate on May 21 last.

A pathetic story of how she was bodily lifted, thrown into the well, and immediately rescued by two Hindu youths, was narrated by the girl Dhaki before the Court this afternoon.

The girl, in the course of her evidence, stated that she knew the accused since she came to live at her father-in-law's house about two years ago. On the morning of February 9 last, she had gone to the village well for watering her three goats.

While she was drawing water, the accused was sitting at a short distance from her. When the accused put a querry to throw her into the well, she replied why should he do so. Thereupon the accused, stated the witness bodily lifted her and dropped her into the well, wherein water was deep.

Immediately two youths Rama and Dhaya jumped into the well and rescued the witness by lifting her out. All the three had their clothes drenched. She was made to lie on the ground and then it was noticed that blood was coming out of her big toe. Later she was removed to her father-in-law's house.

Her statement was recorded by the police patil the same day.

Mr. S. S. Kazi, assistant public prosecutor, appeared for the coroner, while the accused was undefended.

The case is proceeding.

CHARITABLE HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY OPENED

Be A Hahnemanian, Says Dr. Das

The opening ceremony of the Bombay Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Association was performed on Sunday last, by Dr. A. C. Das, when Prominent physicians were present.

Dr. K. L. Ray Secretary of the Association read out in short the history of the Association. One of the objects being to conduct a homoeopathic charitable dispensary and an Institution for imparting scientific homoeopathic training.

The Association has on roll 22 members. The President, Dr. V. M. Kulkarni and Vice-President, Dr. M. E. Lukmani, contributed Rs. 501 and Rs. 101 respectively to the General Fund. Other members also contributed their mite and brought the total to Rs. 900.

Dr. Das, the President of the Meeting, promised every possible help to the Institution and the Charitable Dispensary. Dr. Das in his presidential speech wished the Association all success, and also advised the young Homoeopaths present, to practice homoeopathy in true Hahnemanian way i.e single remedy, minimum dose and proper selection, which constitute the pillar of homoeopathic practice. He wished the Association an ambitious future, an ideal Institution with its own building and hospital for the practical work for the student. He has also promised to open a Post-graduate Course, the income from which will be given to the Association.

In conclusion the Secretary, on behalf of the Association, thanked the President for the donation and for his willingness to associate himself with the Institution."

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PLIGHT OF 1,200 SWEEPER FAMILIES

LIVING IN VIRTUAL SLAVERY

CAWNPORE, (By Mail).

"About 1,200 sweeper families, with a population of about 5,000 souls reside in Cawnpore City. Their original residence were the districts of Banda, Hamirpur and Jalsun beyond the Jamuna, and parts of the Cawnpore and Fatehpur Districts. Unlike the industrial labourers, these sweepers are settled population and keep their families with them. The subcastes to which they belong are mainly Domar, Nagarchi, Lalbegi and Hela, and a few families are Dhanuk, Basor and Bansbhor. The average size of their family is 4.4 persons, of which 2.25 are male and female, adults, above 15 years of age, who are fit for and willing to work. There are 3,140 adult males and females engaged in the work of scavenging in Cawnpore City. We estimate that the Municipality provides employment for 880 or 28 per cent. of these, Mills for 14 per cent. private bungalows for 13 per cent., private hatas and houses for 11 per cent., railways for 3 per cent., Cantonment for 3 per cent., some 12 per cent., are under-employed earning less than Rs. 7 per mensem by private scavenging, and the remaining 16 per cent. cannot find any employment."

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

This is how the Report begins of the Committee appointed on May, 8, 1933, by the local Harijan Sewak Sangh, consisting of Prof. Shibaban Bal Saksena, M.A., as Chairman, and Messrs. Iqbal Krishna Kapur and Shiva Narain Tandon as Members, to make a survey of the social and religious disabilities, working conditions and the standard of life of the Harijans of Cawnpore. After full one year's strenous labour, the Committee has now submitted an elaborate report, which has just been published by the Sangha.

"The worst conditions of service prevail in the Municipality and the Cantonments" continues the Report. There are about 680 sweepers in the employment of the Municipality and we calculated that they lose a sum of over Rs. 10,000 or about one month's pay per year in giving bribes to the inspectors and jamadars. Every sweeper pays a monthly bribe of annas eight to rupee one to the jamadar, besides a service-security fee paid six-monthly or on fresh recruitment which is shared between the sanitary inspectors, jamadars and the rubbish lorry drivers, and which varies usually between Rs. 10 to Rs. 50. Considerable sums are also charged for providing minor conveniences. This almost universal prevalence of bribery makes the service of a sweeper very unsecure and the turnover is large. The power of recruitment and dismissal remains virtually is the hands of jamadars and inspectors and this is the main cause of the slavery of the sweepers. The committee recommends the appointment of a Labour Officer, who should be in charge of recruitment and dismissal of all labourers and should look into their complaints. He should be helped by a Labour Committee consisting of the members of the Board and some co-opted members.

"VIRTUAL SLAVERY."

"There is a law that applies to sweepers and that is Trades Disputes Act. The Act treats all scavenging services as Public Utility Service and forbids all strikes and look-outs in these services except after a fortnight's notice on either side. In the opinion of the Committee, the legal position is barbarous. Section 85 (1) amounts to virtual slavery. It is the Black Law of the sweepers, which must be immediately abolished. The scavenging services may be treated as Public Utility Services, but every Public Utility Service must before it gets the benefit of the Trades Disputes Act, satisfy certain reasonable conditions of service, which must be laid down in the Act itself.

COMBATING USURY.

"The Committee is in thorough agreement with the suggestions made by the Whitley Commission on Labour to combat usury. Money-lending must be made lose attractive. According to the present law, the moneylender finds in sweepers and other labourers a very profitable field of investment and is ready, nay eager, to lend them money, which it is really contrary to the latter's interest to accept. This position must be reversed; for the havoc wrought by the moneylenders' trade is far greater than the hardship that would result from a reduction of the moneylenders'

SCHOLARSHIPS

For complete information about scholarships for studies in India or foreign countries awarded to Indian students by Imperial and Provincial Governments, Indian States, Universities, in India and Public bodies, consult Mohan's Guide to Higher scholarships. 369 pp. Re. 1/8-. RAM LAL SURI, Lahore.

(13)

Who Will Step Into Gandhiji's Shoes?

Jawaharlal Is The Man To Watch

LONDON (By Mail)

About a year ago Subbas Chandra Bose, ex-Mayor of Calcutta and Indian extremist, was permitted by the Government to leave India and go to Switzerland in order to recover his health. He is one of the young Indian leaders of whom we do not hear a great deal, but of whom, if affairs in India turn out as some people predict, we shall certainly hear more, writes Marcia de Silva in the "News Chronicle."

At the present moment he is in Geneva. Bose is only 32, and is a Bengali. When a student h, with four other boys, thrashed the English Professor at his University. Soon afterwards he came to England to study for the Indian Civil Service. When he passed out he went back to India, where he resigned from the Civil Service and joined the Nationalist Movement.

He then took a vow and formed a brotherhood, whose members pledged themselves to celibacy and entire personal devotion to the cause of their country. Bose is the only one who remains unmarried to-day.

When he became Mayor of Calcutta he was India's youngest Mayor. He has undergone many terms of imprisonment. In October, 1924, he was incarcerated without trial for four years. He was then the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation. In 1928, while he was still in prison, he was nominated as Swarajist candidate for the Mayoralty of Calcutta, but was defeated by an Independent.

During his last imprisonment h's health suffered so much that the Government had special doctors to examine him and at last it was decided to send him abroad for medical treatment. When he boarded the ship to leave for Switzerland he had lost sixty-four pounds in weight in two months.

Equal with if not more prominent than Bose in the Nationalist movement is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, son of the famous Indian lawyer, Motilal Nehru. "Any decision arrived at by a conference without his presence would be inconclusive," Gandhi has said. His chief sphere of influence is the Central Provinces.

He was educated at Harrow and Oxford, and I met him for the first time at a reception in Ceylon, when, owing to my mother's illness, I had to perform the duties of hostess. I saw his wife, and I may say that I have never met a more charming, cultured and sincere man.

He comes from one of the wealthiest families in Allahabad. His father used to send h's linen to be specially laundered in France. Jawaharlal Nehru now wears the plainest khaddar (homespun) and so does Mrs. Nehru. Most of their wealth has been given to their cause, and although he is a Brahmin Nehru has put aside all caste.

His followers in the Congress Party are interested more in social and industrial reform than in a purely political programme. They may be described as the "youth party." Nehru first came into prominence during the Home Rule agitation in 1916-17. His first imprisonment was in 1921 for six months.

He has been president of the Trade Union Congress, leader of the Youth Congress and Youth League and Independence League. In 1929 he was made president of the Indian National Congress. In April, 1930, he was imprisoned for violating the salt laws, and his imprisonment was the cause of a Hartal (mourning strike).

Again in October, 1930, he was given 28 months' imprisonment for breach of the salt laws and for instigating non-payment of taxes. The day after his release he made a speech in Allahabad, and seven days later was again arrested and sentenced to two years and five months' imprisonment.

Mrs. Nehru, one of the gentlest of women, then followed her husband's example and was sentenced for a seditious speech. Nehru was not born to be a politician. In Ceylon he said to me: I am not a politician by nature. It is certainly not the life I would have chosen. I am not even a good speaker, because I don't appeal to the mob. But in India to-day no one, especially in a family like mine, can avoid politics."

On Feb. 14 of this year, on his return to Calcrtta after a tour of the recent earthquake area he was once again before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with sedition.

There is a body of opinion which says that Nehru will never really succeed with the Hindus because he is an extreme Socialist and the Hindus will never give up their caste or their money. But he is certainly a man to watch.

readiness to lend. But in addition to the legal reforms, a Co-operative Credit Society is an urgent need. The Committee has laid down in its Report the conditions under which alone the society can succeed. The Cawnpore Municipal Board had already resolved to start a Co-operative Society for municipal employees. But nothing has so far been done to give effect to the resolution.

The Report outlines a comprehensive scheme of work amongst the Harijans of the city, and one of the appendices gives a detailed account of the work done by the Harijans Sewak Sanghs so far.

The Report is available from the Secretary of the Harijan Sewak Sangh Congress for Rs. 1/8 only.—United Press.

SOVIET FOR PEACE BUT WILL DEFEND LAND

Nationalism Is Back At Level Of Middle Ages

Cincinati, Ohio.—Russia want peace above all things, said Mr. Alexander T. Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, in an address here but "we will not surrender a foot of our land as the price of peace."

Addressing the Foreign Policy Association, the Ambassador asserted the "policy of world peace is the most important feature of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. Peace is one of the fundamental stones of the structure which our country is trying to build."

"I allow myself to stress this problem of peace," he went on, "because the danger of war is very acute and the international situation as tense as ever before—even in 1914. ....The militarist spirit in certain countries is now more intense and passionate than before, and, therefore, a new war would be even less humane and more barbarous..... This new war would be a horrible catastrophe for mankind, whose consequences it would be impossible to predict."

He asserted that the world situation to-day is more complicated than heretofore. "In addition," he said "nationalism of every kind—political, economic and spiritual—is as vigorous as in the Middle Ages.....Imperialistic and nationalistic passions are so seething and ardent that the least pretext is sufficient to provoke the irredeemable calamity."

H said, however, that the entire world picture to-day is not warlike. "Two tendencies are contending.....One is pushing toward war; another is aiming at peace.....

"Of course, we don't want to be duped by talks about disarmament, by hollow promises about disarmament without serious guarantees of their fulfillment... we are not the kind of pacifists who want peace at any price, even at the price of the existence of our country. We say even more: We shall not surrender a foot of our land as the price of peace.'

The Ambassador outlined his country's moves toward assuring peace through non-aggression pacts with "all our neighbours from Finland to Afghanistan, with the exception of Japan and China." Such pacts, he said, also exist with France and Italy.—"Christian Science Monitor."

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(15)

HARIJANS TYRANNISED

Legislation Needed To Remove Grievances

MADRAS, June 15.

A long statement of opinion has been forwarded to the Local Government by Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan, M.L.C., Depressed Classes Leader, who was also a delegate to the Round Table Conference. A few extracts from the statement are given below:—

Owing to the agitation kept up by the Depressed Classes of Madras since 1892, the benign Government created a Protector for these classes with efficient staff to ameliorate their economically and educationally deplorable condition. A few thousand schools were started but within a few years of its inception the Government changed their policy that the Children of the Depressed Classes should be admitted into Local Boards Schools that are managed by the hostile caste Hindus with a view to mitigate the hostility by bringing the children of both camps into a common school. There is compulsion on one side and repulsion on the other, the Caste Hindus gaining ground. As the fund allotted by the Government to take stringent measures to cope with the opposition of the caste Hindus was not adequate time passed on without any material progress in education of these classes. A very large sum of money is required annually to improve the lot of these forsaken classes. To spend such large sums of money the hostile caste Hindus should not grudge, for they have had the benefit of education out of the public revenue for nearly a century, having kept out the Depressed Classes as untouchables from any educational advantage. The solution of this problem of education is in either establishing separate schools, Primary and Secondary free of school-fees for at least 30 years, or if the policy of the Government and of the reformers is to be adopted, the legislature should pass an act for free and compulsory primary and secondary education for Depressed Classes in all schools providing severe penalty on parents, guardians and employers of children, students, teachers, managers, inspectors, headmen in particular, of the villages and any others, who directly and indirectly cause any inconvenience, impediments or discourage the educational progress of these classes. The Protector of the Depressed Classes should be provided with quite an adequate staff and fund to enforce the Act. Unless there is a special officer with sufficient and efficient staff to enforce the Act all efforts at working this law will be in vain.

The present Protector has lots to contend with the hostile Caste Hindus in finding house sites, cultivable land, paths, burial grounds and other public utilities. Funds now allotted to his work is very meagre.

NEED OF TEMPLE REFORM.

Among some reforms in India, temple reform is absolutely necessary to bring in all those who embrace Hinduism. To bring such a reform the different stages of the worshippers should not be by caste as at present but by devotional merits consisting as follows:—(1) Sarida; (2) Kirya; (3) Yoga and (4) Gnana and the remaining spaces in the temple for the audience of all Hindus irrespective of castes. This should be the order of worshippers in a temple. Castes founded on administrative or other material purposes should have no place in the house of Gods and Goddesses of the Hindus and also in the Indian Penal Code. The priests and their supporters who have been materially benefitted and carry prestige by the present order and method of worship will put up a strenuous fight against any change in the temple worship. The depressed classes do not object to the temples being opened to them and when the temples are thrown open for worship they could enter them as and when it suits them. It is high time the caste Hindus should find ways and means to bring all Hindus into the temple without hurting the feeling of any one of the communities. The Depressed classes still have temples of their own. In course of time they may improve them and keep the caste Hindus out of them. To preserve the sacredness and strengthen the Hindu religion should be the aim of all pious Hindus. To recapitulate; the dravidians were lords of the land of South India. They declined to submit to the Aryan caste system of administration. Hostility prevailed. The Dravidians who are now properly called Depressed or oppressed classes were reduced to the position of serfs. They were tyrannised and oppressed and were deprived from the benefits of public utility, education and economic progress. This amounted to untouchability which is now utilised for economic purposes to the advantage of caste Hindus. To remove these forms of tyranny and oppression, legislative measures should be taken according to the present system of British administration. Untouchability has not originated from the Hindu religion.—A.P.

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KOPRAN Tooth Paste is the only Indian made Dentifrice selling in America to-day. Its recognition in the Home of modern Dentistry is a proof of its genuine cleansing and antiseptic qualities.

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TO give the users of the Toilet Soaps made by Godrej Soaps, Ltd., the benefit of the present exceptionally low prices of vegetable oils, the prices of all varieties have been greatly reduced.

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Godrej Sandal Soaps are heavily perfumed with Mysore Sandal Oil and weigh very much more than any other Sandal Soap, Indian or Foreign, and yet its price is lower than any of them.

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ROMANCE OR MURDER?
which would she meet at the end of her journey—See

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Ireland Not Still Free

Nation Determined To Break All British Shackles, Says De Valera

Mr. De Valera, President of the Irish Free State, defined in the Dail in mail week with great detail his position in regard to the declaring of a republic.

The Government, he said, had not yet declared a republic because when they did declare a republic they wanted the declaration to be effective, and they did not want a civil war as they had in 1921. The majority of the Irish people wanted a republic. Why had they not got one? The real answer was that there were threats.

"Let Mr. Thomas answer the question I put to him," he said, 'and we will see. I am prepared to accept a vote of the Irish people.'

THE QUESTION

Mr. De Valera's reference to the question put to Mr. Thomas was to a Note he sent to the British Government in December following a statement by Mr. Thomas in November. In the Note Mr. De Valera said:

"The Government of the Irish Free State infer from your statement of November 14 that the British Government now realise the evils of a forced association and have decided not to treat as a cause of war or other aggressive action a decision of the Irish people to sever their connection with the Commonwealth."

Mr. De Valera went on to ask that this "should be formulated in a direct and unequivocal statement."

THE REPLY

The British Government's reply was that they cannot believe that the Irish Free State Government contemplate the final repudiation of their treaty obligations in the manner suggested and consequently they do not feel called upon to say what attitude they would adopt in circumstances which they regard as purely hypothetical."

Mr. Thomas's statement on November 14 contained the following passages:—

"The Irish Free State, as a member of the Commonwealth, is completely free to order her own affairs. Membership of the Commonwealth confers great advantages and privileges...and those carry with them responsibilities...It is our desire to see the Irish Free State taking her full part as a member of the Commonwealth, not grudgingly but of her own free will, accepting the responsibilites and enjoying the privileges. If she renounces the one she cannot hope to enjoy the other."

Mr. De Valera's statement, which follows, was made in the Dail debate on the bill to abolish the Senate, which was passed by 54 votes to 38.

BRITISH THREAT MUST BE REMOVED

Mr. De Valera said Ireland was entitled to her full freedom and Great Britain had no right in the country. "The suggestion that we are depriving Great Britain of her rights is all nonsense," he said.

The British were always irritated because the Irish people would not submit to the system of Government given to them. He had had to argue with hundreds of honest people in Britain who said: "Why do not you Irish people be satisfied? Do you not see that we have the best type of Government in the world and that all strangers and foreigners look up to us? Why should you be so foolish as to be bothering about this question of independence and freedom" He had replied by saying that suppose Germany had won the Great War and had annexed Great Britain to the German Empire and forced recognition of the Kaiser on the British people and made British representatives take an oath of alleiagnce to the Kaiser, what would the British people have said? Those to whom he had put that view had replied that such a suggestion was nonsense and inconceivable; that it could not happen. He had replied that some such thing as that had happened in Ireland.

BRITISH TROOPS

Mr. MacDermot (Deputy Leader of the Opposition): We have independence.

Mr. De Valera: That is nonsense. If we have independence why is Queenstown held by the British and why are the British maintaining parties of troops on our shores? Is it the will of the Irish people that we have six counties partitioned from the rest of Ireland? Is it not obvious that we are not free in this country? It is quite true that we are free to a very large extent but there are certain things which we would not have if we were truly free.

Mr. FitzGerald (a member of the Opposition): Every country is the same. Is Germany free? Is Spain free?

Mr. De Valera: Nonsense! Every country is not the same. Why give us the defeated countries? Is it not because we were defeated at that time that we are not free? We are trying to undo that.

Mr. MacDermot: Why not do it on the same basis as South Africa?

Mr. De Valera: If South Africa is satisfied that is their affair. We were a nation, before South Africa was thought of. We are a nation as old as the British.

A REPUBLIC

Mr. De Valera went on to say that he had been asked why he did not declare an Irish Republic. The reason was that when they declared an Irish Republic they wanted that declaration to be effective. They did not want to have civil war as they had in 1921.

They regarded the whole position to-day as a forced one. They had the right in Ireland to be absolutely free; they had the right to determine their own governmental institutions without any attempt from outside to tell them what they must have. If they wanted a Repulic they were entitled to have it. The majority of the Irish people wanted a Republic? Why had they not a Republic? The real answer was that there were threats which were effective to-day. Let those threats be withdrawn and they would see how long the Irish people would be without a Republic.

Questioned by Mr. MacDermot, Mr. De Valera said he referred to threats of hostile action against the Irish People. Action was being taken at the present moment, economic action, which they considered altogether unjust.

Mr. FitzGerald: Have the British no right to put on tariffs?

Mr. De Valera said that the British had the right to put on tariffs if they wanted, but they had put on discriminatory tariffs.

In reply to further interjections by members of the Opposition, Mr De Valera said the British had no rights whatever in Ireland Every right the British had in Ireland was the same as Britain would have if Germany conquered Britain and no more. His attitude was that Ireland was entitled to her full freedom. They said to Great Britain: "Go out and have nothing to do with us. We don't want to have anything to do with you. You are the agressor. You are the people who are interfering. You have no right in this country. Admit that, and the moment there is a position of real equality then the common interests can be determined.

"But we must be the judges on our side, as we admit they must be the judges on their side, whether these arrangements are, in fact, to our mutual advantage."

QUESTION TO MR. THOMAS

Mr. MacDermot said there were one million people in the Free State with racial and other ties with Great Britain whom they could not reconcile to be good and loyal citizens unless they moved at the same rate as South Africa had and for the same reasons.

Mr. De Valera replied that for the one million satisfied with being part of the British Empire there were three and a half millions dissatisfied. "Let the British threat be removed," he said, "and then we shall see what the Irish people will decide. Let Mr. Thomas answer the question I put to him and we will see. I am prepared to accept a vote of the Irish people. Why should the Irish people be less desirous of their freedom than the British would be?"

—"Manchester Guardian."

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HIGHER EDUCATION FOR NON-COLLEGE YOUTHS PLANNED

Broadening Of Course For Older Pupils

Toronto.—Teachers of primary secondary and special schools and of colleges, with trustees and rate payers to the number of nearly 3,000 gathered here to secure assistance in their work and to try to further the task of resolving the educational system of Ontario into a process of practical value to the youth of the country, writes the "Christian Science Monitor."

One forward-looking suggestion arising from the provincial council of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers Federation is that for modification of the high school curriculum to enable the giving of greater attention to the needs of pupils who do not intend to enter university and who will probably leave school at the end of two years. The matriculation is regarded as the standard for obtaining a position in business and industry, but the suggestion is that a campaign of propaganda be undertaken to induce parents to permit children to enter the proposed course.

If the department of education of the province is willing to establish this course, it is proposed that it appoint one person for a year previously to popularize the course. He would do this by means of inspiring articles and by addressing various interested public bodies, to the end that the employer will not expect an applicant for a position to have matriculation standing.

The proposed course is for two years, but third and fourth year training for pupils able and willing to go on is provided.

SCHOOL MUSIC A NATIONAL FORCE

Musical activities in English schools have widely extended and broadened in the last few years. This is shown by the fact that pipe-making and playing, pianoforte lessons and gramophone and radio are all recommended and discussed in a new pamphlet of hints and advice which has been issued by the Board of Education for teachers and schools in England and Wales, writes the "Christian Science Monitor."

This is symptomatic of the change which has come over the music teaching in the schools. The change contrasts vividly with the music recommendations made by the Board of Education a generation ago which confined themselves almost wholly to vocal music.

On country dancing the following comment is made: "This indigenous art is so suitable for school use that it is not surprising that it has so strongly taken root. The tunes alone are a priceless national heritage, and these, allied to the grace and natural beauty of the appropriate movements and gestures, must surely be a lasting pleasure and benefit to the children."

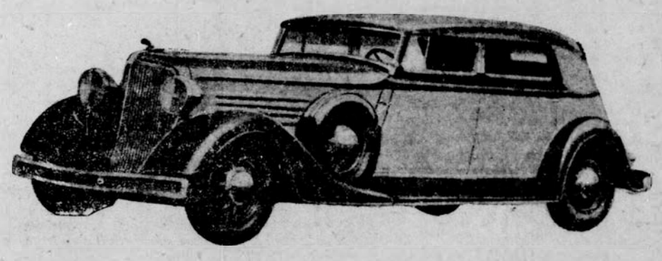
The training and discipline involved in the percussion band, says the pamphlet, are invaluable. As the idea has become better understood, the teaching has steadily improved, with proportionate results. The corybantic welter of noise has become transformed into an orderly and controlled performance of percussion instruments. Counting 20 bars, and then striking the triangle on the second and fourth beats of the twenty-first bar is more difficult than it appears; and the ability to do this successfully argues considerable mental concentration.

Discussing rhythmics, the pamphlet says that this subject has won an assured place. "Rhythmic work has a unifying, calming and controlling effect. Its discipline is easy for the reason that it gives mental as well as bodily poise and balance."

Apart from its value in teaching the technique of music the rhythmic system claims that it helps the child to realize the character and mood of the music he hears. It may also claim that it adds grace and dignity to the bearing of the child.

To the broadening and improvement of school music is partly attributed the fact that the whole history of musical England from 1850 onward is one of emergence from darkness to light. The school work has created an audience for serious music; it has given the executant a deeper insight; it has broadened the outlook of the composer. It has helped to revive a native art; teachers were among the first to realize the greatness of Cecil Sharp's work, and the schools were not slow to profit by it. The result has been a new musical literature unique in national music, composed by men of first-rate ability.

Latest Arrival of the 1934-35
CHRYSLER
Streamlined Six



THE New CHRYSLER Six is destined to set the Style and Performance Standards during 1934. It offers quality, size and stamina far superior to the original Chrysler six first introduced. It represents the supreme value in CHRYSLER HISTORY.

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118" wheelbase, N.A.C.C. H.P. 27.34; developed H.P. 93. Floating Power Engine, Free-wheeling, Automatic Clutch; New Independent Front wheel Suspension, Perfected Interior Ventilation, New Crankshaft Forged Integrally, Improved Aircleaner and Silencer, New Thermostatic Control of Motor Circulation. Improved Hydraulic four-wheel brakes, All Silent Transmission, Double Drop Rigid X-Type Frame, All-Steel Bodies Rust Proof, Oilite Springs, Downdraft Carburetion, Automatic Choke, Alloy, Steel Exhaust Valve Seats, Aluminium Alloy T-Slot Pistons, Oil filter, Crankcase Ventilator, 15 Gallon Fuel Tank, Hydraulic Shock Absorbers, Metal Spring covers, Centrifuse Brake Drums, Steel spoke wheels, 2 extra wheels with tyres and tubes (6.50x16 Goodyear tyres) mounted on fenders, with luggage carrier at back.

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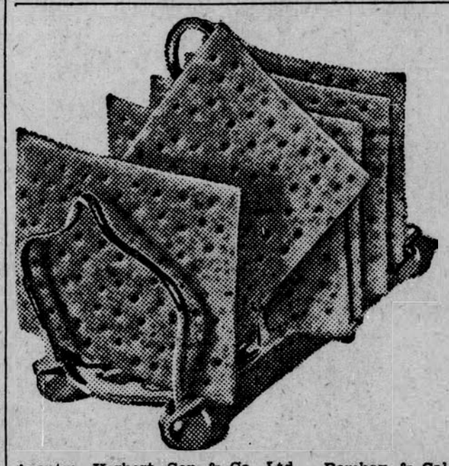

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THREE PERSONS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

For Alleged Sensational Murder In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.) June 18.

A third person was taken into custody to-day in connection with the sensational sequence of murders in the city, the victims being mostly women.

Police investigations lead to the discovery of the remains of two mer vacation Government notihereof to five.

It is understood that the suspects have confessed to three more murders.

Enquiries are proceeding.—A. P.

A proposal to present a separate purse on behalf of women of Lahore to Mahatma Gandhi on his forthcoming visit to the Punjab was unanimously adopted at a meeting of women workers in the Harijan cause held on Sunday morning at the residence of Mrs. Brij Lal Nehru. The meeting was convened by Dr. (Mrs.) Damayanti Bali and was presided over by Mrs. Zutshi.

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We assume it is in order to obtain the ozonic, antiseptic, cleansing, healing and germicidal properties of free OXYGEN. If so you require the best and the best is—

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Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (right) leaving Mani Bhuvan on Monday after the meeting of the Working Committee.

Lady Tata Memorial Trust Scholarships

Eight Europeans To Get £400 Aunually And Ten Indians To Get Rs. 150 Monthly

The Trustees of the Lady Tata Memorial announced the award of the following scholarships for the year 1934-35, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the death of Lady Tata on Monday.

I. International Sscholarships of the value of £400 per annum each for research in diseases of the blood with special reference to leucaemias.

Dr. Walter Bungeler of German nationality, Director of Pathological Institute of Free Town of Danzig.

For research in experimental creation of leucaemias by chronic indol intoxication in mice, the influence of deranged products of metabolism in the production of leucaemia and therapeutic methods of controlling them (Renewal).

Dr. Leonid Doljanski of Russian nationality Research worker at Carlsbergfondets Biological Institute, Copenhagen.

For research in tissue culture with reference to the Dynamics of blood cell formation.

Under the direction of Dr. Albert Fischer, Director of the Carlsbergfondets Biolcgical Institute (Renewal).

Dr. Martin Cyril Gordon Israels of British nationality, assistant Director Chemical Investigation Department, Royal Infirmary, Manchester.

For research in the application of methods of tissue culture to problems of leucaemia and pernicious anaemia.

Under the direction of Dr. J. F. Wilkinson, Director of the Department of Chemical Investigation and Research at the Royal Infirmary. (Renewal).

Dr. Charles Oberling of French nationality, Professor agrege of the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, and Director of the Department of Experimental Medicine in the Institute of Cancer, Paris.

For research in the Transmissible leucaemias of hens and their relationship to the Sarcomas.

Under the direction of Professor G. Roussay, Professor of Pathology in the Faculty of Medicine, Paris. (Renewal).

Dr. Julius Engelbreth folm of Danish nationality, Scientific assistant at the Finsen Institute, Copenhagen. For research on virus of hen leucocosis together with therapeutic investigations.

Under the direction of Professor Dr. Oluf Thomsen, Director of the Institute of General Pathology, University of Copenhagen.

Dr. Max Otto Kaalund-Jorgensen of Danish nationality, Director of the Animal-Experimental Department and Cancer Research Worker in X-rays and Radium Departments of the Municipal Hospital of Aarhus, Jutland. (Denmark).

For experimental investigations on the myclosarcometosis in mice.

Under the direction of Dr. Carl Krebe, Director, X-rays and Radium Departments and the Cancer Research Institute of Aarhus, Jutland.

Dr. Rolf Meier of German nationality, Professor agrege of Internal Medicine and Physician at the Medical Clinic of the University of Leipzig.

For work on the cultivation of human tissues outside the organism by special methods. Also the influence of body fluids on the growth of normal tissue and the influence of extracts of blood and of glands on cases of leucaemias and allied diseases.

Under the direction of Professor Dr. Paul Morawitz, Director, Medical Clinic of the University of Leipzig.

Dr. Lucy Wills of British nationality, Lecturer in Chemical Pathology at the Royal Free Hospital, and Research worker at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London.

To continue research in the macrocytic nutritional anaemia of monkeys with reference to tropical macrocytic anaemia in men. Also to investigate regeneration of blood by yeast treatment and the chemical nature of the haemopoietic fraction present in yeast.

Under the direction of Prof. W. W. C. Topley, Director, Department of Bacteriology and Prof. H. Raistrick, Director Department of Bio-chemistry at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

INDIAN SCHOLARSHIPS

II. Indian Scholarships of the value of Rs. 150 per month each for Scientific Investigation having a bearing on the alleviation of human suffering.

Mr. Har Dayal Srivastava, M.Sc. To study Anatomy and Life-history of Helminth Parasites of Man and Animals, under the direction of Prof. D. R. Bhattacharya, D. Sc. Ph.D. and Dr. H. R. Mehra, M.Sc., Ph.D., Department of Zoology, University of Allahabad. (Second year's award).

Mr. Sudhendu Kamar Ganguli, M.B.

To study Chemotherapy of Anti-malarial Drugs, under the direction of Lt.-Col. R. N. Chopra, M.A., M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Pharmacology, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, (Second year's award).

Mr. Nirode Chandra Datta, M.Sc., A.I.I.Sc.,

To study the role of Tin in Nutrition and the Effect of Body of Mineral Contamination of Foodstuffs during cooking and storage, under the direction of Prof. V. Subrahmanyan, D.Sc., Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. (Second year's award).

Dr. M. V. Radhakrishngrao, M.B.B.S.,

To conduct clinical and pathological investigation of Decompensated Portal Cirrhosis and allied diseases, under the direction of Prof. T. S. Tirumurti, M.B.C.M., Department of Pathology. "Andhra University." (Second years award).

Mr. Madhab Chandra Nath, M.Sc.,

To carry out Chemical and Biological Analyses of Proteins of Indian, Food stuffs under the direction of Dr. K. P. Basu, D.Sc., Biochemist "Dacca University."

Mr. Atma Ram Rajavanshi, M.Sc.,

Researches into Actinotherapy in the Prevention of Metabolic Diseases under the direction of Prof. N. R. Dhar, DSc, FIC, IES, Chemistry, Department, "Allahabad University."

Mr. Basheshwar Das Kochhar, M.Sc.,

To conduct Syntheses and Pharmacological studies of Antimalarial Compounds of Quinoline group, under the direction of Prof. S. S. Bhatnagar, D.Sc., Department of Chemistry, and Lt.-Col. D H Rai, M A, M D, M R C P, Prof. of Pharmacology, "Punjab University."

Mr. Samant Keshao Mahableshwar, M.Sc.,

To elucidate the Constitution of Ergosteroi, under the direction of Prof. I. M. Heilbron, D Sc, R R S, Department of Chemistry "University of Manchester."

Mr. Kedar Nath Gaind, M.Sc.,

To Synthesise new Compounds possessing local Anaesthetic properties under the direction of Dr. P. C. Guha, D.Sc., Department of Organic Chemistry, "Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Mr. Yelandur Venkanna Srinivasa Rao, M.Sc., A.I.I.Sc.,

To study the Proteins of Indian Foodstuffs, Chemical and Biological analyses, under the direction of Prof. V. Subrahmanyan, D. Sc., Department of Biochemistry, "Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore."

MUSLIM OFFICER ON BET TEMPLES COMMITTEE

Baroda Dewan Urged To Appoint Hindu In His Place

Mr. Raisaheb Girdharlal D. Mehta, President of the Baroda State People's Progressive Society have addressed the following letter to Rao Bahadur Ramlalbhai Harilal Desai, Dewan of Baroda.

"The attention of the Hindu Members of our Society has been drawn to the fact that under rule 2 of the rules framed for the management of the temples at Bet the Naib Suba Okhamandal is the Ex-Officio President of the Bet Temples Sammittee. We understand thatj the Naib Suba Okhamandal is a Mahomedan Officer. In this connection we have to draw your attention to sub rule 3 of the said rule 2 which runs as follows:—

All the five members must be Hindus. In case of any official member being non-Hindu his place will be filled in by his Excellency the Dewan Saheb.

"We understand that still the said Mahomedan officer acts as Ex-officio president of the Bet Temples Sammittee in contravention of the said sub rule 3 of rule 2 of the rules framed by our state for the managemeit of the Bet Temples.

We shall thank you to let us know at the earliest convenience whether our informat'on is wrong: if not, we have to request Your Excellency to kindly arrange for a Hindu Officer being appointed in terms of the rules made on the subject."

APPEAL TO SESSIONS COURT

Sequel To Conviction On Charge Of Insulting European Lady

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 18.

Mr. N. N. Master, the Sessions Judge of Thana, admitted the appeal preferred by Mr. M. M. Karbhari, on behalf of Mr. Cawasji Sorabji Lalkaka against the judgment of the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, who convicted the appellant and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default 15 days' simple imprisonment on a charge of having uttered indecent words with intent to insult the modesty of a European lady, by name Mrs. Elizabeth Marie Tehsildawo, of Bandra on the morning of February 20 last in the hearing of her husband Mr. Jal H. Tehsildawo.

The Sessions Judge fixed July 6 for hearing arguments.

Girgaum Co-op. Institute's Activities

The annual report for the year ended 31st March 1934 of the above Institute shows that the membership of the Institute remains the same as that of the last year, viz., 142, of which 101 are individuals and 41 are Co-operative Societies. The financial position of the Institute is not very satisfactory. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,329-15-6 and expenditure to Rs. 1,163-12-9.

The work of the Institute during the year under report may be summarised as follows:—

(1) Celebration of the Co-operators' Day; (2) a Fortnight's Training Class; (3) one conference of the Committee members of all Societies in Girgaum area; (4) one District Co-operative Conference, and (5) collection of some funds for the Earthquake sufferers in Bihar.

There was no Propaganda Officer during the year under report with the result that supervision and propaganda work was at standstill. The Institute's thanks are due to the many public spirited ladies and gentlemen who have not only devoted their leisure time for the cause of the movement, but also to those who have donated to the Institute the fees received by them as arbitrators.

Calcutta.—A 60 year old Bengali has been arrested in a village in Naokhali District under the Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, following a raid on his house He has been bailed out. It is understood that his son who appeared in the last B.Sc. examination has been arrested at Calcutta in connection with the Lebong Outrage and is now in custody.—A.P.

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Messrs. KAPURCHAND & Co.,
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The Ideal Laxative for Children!

If your child's tongue is coated and her energy impaired, give her Castophene, the chocolate laxative. Harmless, gentle, non-habit forming and pleasant to take. Recommended by Doctors.
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A STIMULATING CORDIAL
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OF OUTSTANDING MERIT
LECIVIN
CONTAINS.
Malt, Lecithin, Cinchona Extractives and Vitamins

BENGAL CHEMICAL, CALCUTTA
Bombay Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street,

PILES
NOHAESA OINTMENT
Relieves the Piles Promptly
NOHAESA reduces the inflammatory and irritant symptoms and has also a prophylactic action.
It simultaneously allays the itch and has an astringent cooling action
Does not stain the clothing. ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.
NOHAESA is also available in the shape of suppositories.
Can Be had from all Chemists.

Monday's prayers were conducted by Mahatmaji in the compound outside Mani Bhuvan, when a large number of people took part in it. After prayers the public contributed money to the Harijan funds.

Leaders' Views On Decision

(Continued from Page 16.)

which is the unalienable of every nation. The struggle which was begun in pursuance of the Lahore resolution cannot cease until sovereignity of the people is established.

"In regard to the Congress Parliamentary Board all I can say is that its aim is to vindicate the position of the Congress which is the emblem of the country's honour and repository of the people's confidence. Our national demand to-day is the Constituent Assembly which alone can effectively deal with national aspirations and determine the constitution under which the people will live and shape out their destinies. Judged in this light to me all other issues which may or may not be raised will be minor. But the Working Committee after declaring the Congress policy with respect to these minor issues has adopted the only attitude which under the circumstances it possibly could.

"In regard to the Communal Award the Congress stands for the principle of agreement among the different parties concerned and its services are at the disposal of all without any preference or partiality. It is purely a domestic question and all that the Congress can do is to help the parties concerned to come to a reasonable settlement.

"This puts the Mussalmans particularly and others generally on their honour and affords them an opportunity of ending what has now degenerated into an unseemly squabble. In any case it is the duty of Mussalmans to come into the Congress in their thousands and contribute their quota to the national struggle for freedom."

ELECTORATE MUST GIVE CLEAR ANSWER

Is Nation Behind Congress Or Government? Is Question, Says Satyamurti

Mr. S. Satyamurti, also a member of the Parliamentary Board said:—

"Bombay has witnessed during the past week events of first-class political importance. The Congress Parliamentary Board has turned many difficult and delicate corners, thanks to the loyal and magnificent lead of Mahatma Gandhi, the sense of discipline of the members of the Parliamentary Board and the feeling of friendliness on the part of the Working Committee and, last but not the least, the generosity of Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Aney who have put the interests of the country above their strong opinion on one matter. I have no doubt in my mind that this event will presage a successful future for the Congrses Parliamentary Board.

"The formula on the communal question should not be misunderstood. There is no hesitation on the part of the Congress in expressing the opinion that the Award is bad from every point of view. It is un-national. The only point which the Congress wants to emphasise is that the Award cannot be changed except by agreement among the communities. The formula is intended to bring about that agreement. Even if all the Hindus in India including Mahatma Gandhi to-day condemn the Award and say it ought to be rejected, the British Government is not going to listen to them. We want a Constituent Asssembly either to reject the Award or arrive at a national solution. On the communal question the Congress feeling is that if the minorities concerned insist on certain guarantees, they ought not to be turned down by the mere strength of the majority but an Agreement ought to be arrived and if full Swaraj comes, even with unsatisfactory communal solution the Congress ought to welcome it. I sincerely hope that this earnest attempt of the Congress to represent the national view of the whole nation will command the acceptance of all the communities, Hindus, Mussalmans and Sikhs.

"The Congress has also done well in making its position clear on the question of socialism. The Congress stands for completest Justice to all people and is against exploitation of one class by another, the landlord exploiting the landless, the capitalist exploiting labour. But the Congress does not contemplate the abolition of private property or class warfare. These tend to violence and the Congress is against it. I trust this definite enunciation of the position of the Congress will set at rest all fatricidal controversies amongst us.

"The Congress Parliamentary Party will soon issue its election manifesto. It has also elected a Selection Committee which will tour the country and finally select candidates with full consultations with Provincial Congress Committees. I earnestly appeal to all Congress organisations to cooperate with the Select Committee. The question before the nation is now clar and simple.

"Is the nation behind the Congress or is it behind Government. All other questions are irrelevent. I hope and trust that the electorate will give a clear and patriotic answer to this question."

PATRIOTISM AVERTS CRISIS

J. C. Gupta Asks For Generous Response From Muslims

Mr. J. C. Gupta, the Bengal Congress leader, in an interview with our representatives regarding Bombay Congress decisions said:—

"The deep patriotism of Pandit Malaviya and Mr .Aney and the statement feelingly made by Panditji that he did not wish to hurt the Congress in any way has averted a crisis in the Parliamentary Board and the Congress.

"We hope there will be a generous response to this from our Muslim colleagues in the Parliamentary Board as also our Muslim brethren outside. It is not possible to acquiesce in the inequities of the so-called Communal Award. True that this communal decision was given on account of the difference among Indians. But there can never be any justification for the palpable inequities of the Award and the punitive nature of the Award so far as the Bengal Hindus are concerned.

"We hope the Congress Parliamentary Board will hold together and accommodate mutually in the best interests of the country and our success is then assured."

CHOWDHARY KHALIQUIZZAMAN SATISFIED

Chowdhary Khaliquizzaman, a member of the Parliamentary Board, in an interview with a representative of this paper said:

"I heartily congratulate Pandit Malaviya and Mr. M. S. Aney for having withdrawn their resignation with a view not to embarrass the Congress at a very critical time in the history of its political struggle. On the whole I feel quite satisfied with what we have done."

MOMENTOUS STATEMENT

M. Abul Kalam Uzad Welcomes Congress Move

In a talk with our representative, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad expressed his views on the recent Congress decisions in Bombay.

He said: "The recent statement of the Congress party with regard to the political problems of the day will be regarded as most momentous in many respects. With particular reference to the constitutional and allied political questions it is my definite opinion that we have now reached a stage when complete understanding among the different communities which form the Indian nation can no longer be postponed if we are to achieve anything substantial.

The Congress cannot do better than help the various parties concerned to come to a national agreement. If there are differences of opinion the Congress has no alternative but to suspend the final decision, even when it may hold strong views on the subject. This is what the Working Committee has done in re-declaring its policy regarding the Communal settlement and suspending judgment with a view to inspire confidence among the parties concerned. Neither Hindus nor Mussalmans nor any other parties can or should accept anything else from the Congress.

MALAVIYA & ANEY CONGRATULATED

"Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney who could not see eye to eye with the Congress on this point deserve to be congratulated on their patriotic spirit which inspite of deep feelings on the question led them to withdraw their resignations. It is obvious that they took this step to avoid even a semblance of division in the Congress and only those who are aware of the depth of their feelings can realise and appreciate the spirit in which they made great contribution to the solidarity of the Congress at a critical juncture."

"PURELY DOMESTIC MATTER"

"The Congress expects all communities to avail themselves of the impartial services it places at their disposal. While the White Paper scheme threatens to feed Indian aspirations on mere husks, it is our duty to settle all our differences and present a united front. The scheme of the communal decision of the British Cabinet is repugnant to nationalism and it can be replaced any moment by an agreed substitute and in any case it is purely a domestic matter which will never be satisfactorily settled by outside or Government's intervention. It is now the duty of all the parties concerned to take immediate steps to settle this question with the Congress and the Congress will do all in its power to help them.

"Finally it is my duty to ask all Mahomedans who love their country and the freedom of their country to join the Congress in large numbers, and take their share in the country's struggle for freedom."

HINDUSTHAN'S ONWARD MARCH.

NEW BUSINESS
1933-34
OVER 2½ CRORES

BONUS
ENDOWMENT per thousand per year Rs. 23
WHOLE LIFE per thousand per year Rs. 20

NEW BUSINESS

1929-30	Rs. 1,12,00,000
1930-31	Rs. 1,15,80,000
1931-32	Rs. 1,42,39,000
1932-33	Rs. 2,01,00,000
1933-34 over	Rs. 2,50,00,000

WE have pleasure to announce that HINDUSTHAN'S NEW BUSINESS for the year just closed is OVER 2 CRORES AND FIFTY LACS. THIS IS LARGEST RECORD.

ASSETS Etc.,
as at 30-4-1933.

Policies in force exceed	Rs. 7,07,69,000
Life Fund exceeds	Rs. 1,33,29,000
Total Assets exceed	Rs. 1,52,49,000
Surplus at last Valuation exceeds	Rs. 18,97,000

BUSINESS FOR A PURELY INDIAN INSURANCE INSTITUTION ENTIRELY MANAGED BY INDIANS.

HINDUSTHAN has successfully kept second largest position of any Indian Insurance Institution for the last 5 years. We thank sincerely our patrons and the general public for the tremendous support they have given us and we have reasons to believe that every patriotic Indian will give greater support to this great National Institution, which was so dear to Desabandhu Das.

INDIA'S LEADING LIFE OFFICE

Bombay Branch, Hornby Road, Fort.
S. C. MAJUMDAR,
Manager.

HEAD OFFICE, Calcutta.
N. R. SARKAR,
General Manager.

NATION'S EXISTENCE IN MELTING POT

Congress' Hold On Loyalty Of People

Dr. B. C. Roy, General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board told our representative: "The achievements of Bombay have, of various statements and rumours to the contrary, have proved that the Congress has still an enormous hold on the loyalty and imagination of the people of India. I feel confident that the results of the ensuing Assembly elections will confirm my view very emphatically.

The issues before the Congress are serious because the political existence of the nation is in the melting pot. In spite of strong difference of opinion amongst the members of the Congress with regard to various problems, the withdrawal of the resignations of two prominent members thereof indicates the extent to which Congressmen will go to maintain the solidarity of the Congress."

Delhi's Campaign To Enrol Congress Members

NEW DELHI, June 18.

The Delhi Congress Committee is carrying on a vigorous campaign for enrolling members for the Congress.—United Press.

Rangoon.—A Mahlaing message states that Phongyi Uthuriya sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and 200 rupees fine for non-payment of taxes amounting Rs. 330 for his Kyaung land.—United Press.

STAND UNITED FOR POLITICAL FREEDOM

Mr. Giri's Advice To Railway Workers

(From A Correspondent).

JAMSHEDPUR, June 18.

The twelfth annual general meeting of the Khargpur branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union was held at the local Indian Institute on the 17th instant with Barrister Giri presiding. The meeting was attended by a large number of delegates and officials of the Union from different branches including the General Secretary Mr. W. V. R. Naidu.

The annual report read by D. P. Godbole was adopted and new office-bearers were elected.

Thereafter V. R. Kalappa made a statement explaining all about the changes of rules in the All-India Railwaymen's Benefits Fund. He answered every question put to him and cleared all doubts.

The Chairman advised the workers to stand united in, all their struggles ,either for economic betterment or for political fredom.

STUDENT BEATEN SENSELESS

Departmental Action Against Teacher?

SHIKARPUR, June 18.

A case has been filed against a teacher of a vernacular school for mercilessly beating a student till he became senseless. Two front teeth of the boy are also reported to have been broken by the hard fists that the teacher gave in his face. Departmental action also is being contemplated.—United Press.

1,758 PROSECUTIONS IN MAY

Activities Of Bombay S. P. C. A.

During the month of May, the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals prosecuted 1,758 cases. Out of these, convictions were secured in 1,674 cases, in the rest of the cases the accused were either warned and discharged or acquitted.

115 animals were sent during the month to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, Parel, for treatment by the Hon. Presidency Magistrates.

47 animals were treated as out-patients gratis by the Society's inspectors at the various Hon. Presidency Magistrate's Courts.

At Bandra 60 cases of cruelty were prosecuted and the Society was successful in securing 56 convictions. In the rest of the cases the accused were acquitted.

SAKARBAI D. PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

There were 73 animals at the beginning of the month. During the month, 257 animals were newly admitted. 172 were discharged cured, 18 were discharged uncured, and 29, died, leaving 111 animals in the Hospital at the end of the month. 144 animals and birds were treated as out-patients.

SHARP SHOCKS

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Sharp earthquake shocks of brief duration were felt at Bogra and Dhubri, a little after 2 yesterday morning. No damage is reported.—A.P.

GOVT. INVITES OPINIONS ON MR. RAJA'S BILL

"Dead Against Untouchability", Says Sind Panchayat

KARACHI, June 18.

The "United Press" understands that the Government have issued circulars to various Hindu Panchayats in Sind asking their opinion on Mr. M. C. Raja's bill on untouchability.

The Tando Mohamed Khan Panchayat at one of its meetings passed the following resolution and sent it to the official concerned: "That this Panchayat earnestly requests the members of the Assembly to pass Mr. Raja's bill as it is. It is dead against the existence of untouchability in one form or the other, and objects to the restrictions imposed on them."—United Press.

PROMINENT GOVT. OFFICER PROCLAIMED OFFENDER

Move To Attach Property And Pension

NEW DELHI, June 18.

Rai Saheb Gangaram, Superintendent of Education Department to the Government of India who is involved in the local Arya Samaj dispute has been declared a proclaimed offender by the City Magistrate.

It is understood a move is afoot to attach his property and pension due from the Government and opinion of the Public Prosecutor is being sought by the City Magistrate on this point. —United Press.

Latest Commercial News

Sharp Rise Of 21 Points In New York Cotton

BETTER TENDENCY DUE TO UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER

Bullion, Grains And Tin Prices Improve

BOMBAY, June 19

On Tuesday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates kept quiet with minor fluctuations.

STRONG UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market presented a fairly steady tone on account of unfavourable weather reports. There was a good enquiry from outside. The undertone was strong in response to the steadier tendency in Wall Street.

SMALL RISE IN BULLION PRICES

London gold and silver prices witnessed a small rise to-day.

GRAINS VERY STEADY

Liverpool and Chicago wheat prices improved on speculative and trade demand. Chicago oat and rye also ruled very steady with a rising tendency.

TIN FIRM AND LINSEED UNCHANGED

Tin firmed up to-day but rubber was slightly easy. Linseed remained unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE VERY STEADY

The London Stock Exchange again ruled quiet and easy to-day. There was very little doing in Giltedged securities. The New York Stock Exchange was very steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934.)

New York, June 19

Previous closing rate	12.19
To-day's opening rate	12.28
Difference	+.09
To-day's closing rate	12.40
Difference	+.21

Broach Expectation July ..... Rs. 211

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, June 19

Previous closing rate	6.33
To-day's opening rate	6.35
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing rate	6.42
Difference	+.09

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 19

The cotton market ruled with a better tendency to-day due to unfavourable weather reports and higher Liverpool cables. Trading in October option commenced with a gain of 9 points at 12.28 and except for a slight fall in prices on account of profit-taking in the early part of the session, prices maintained a slow but steady upward trend.

There was a fairly good enquiry from outside and trading in October was done at 12.25. Following a steadier tendency in Wall Street, prices slightly improved but again eased off on commission house selling.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.40 with a rise of 21 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 19

The following were the opening ranges:—

July	(12.00/11.99) 12.03/12.03
October	(12.25/12.24) 12.28/12.28
December	(12.35/12.34) 12.41/12.39

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 19

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American July	(6.40) 6.42
American October	(6.35) 6.38
Egyptian July	(8.20) 8.26
Egyptian October	(8.30) 8.35

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 19

10-0 p.m.

Broach J-A was quoted at Rs. 209-4 and Broach new A-M at Rs. 214-4 at night, when New York cotton futures were about 9 points up. The lower rate touched for Broach J-A was Rs. 208-4, when New York futures were 3 points up at 10 p.m.

ATTEMPTED DACOITY FOILED

BENARES, June 19.

Three persons who had their faces veiled and were armed with revolvers and a karauli made an unsuccessful attempt to commit dacoity in a kothi in the centre of the City last night. The Jamadar in resisting the attempt received injuries on the head. The dacoits escaped leaving a revolver and a karauli. The police are investigating—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, June 19

Previous closing	5.05
To-day's opening	5.04 3/4
To-day's closing	5.04 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, June 19

Previous closing	5.04 15/16
To-day's opening	5.05
To-day's closing	5.04 13/16
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, June 19

Previous closing	76.40
To-day's opening	76.43
To-day's closing	76.40
Difference	unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 19

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 5.05 and later declined to 5.04-3/4 fluctuations were minor but with a downward trend.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.04 13/16

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.40.

The franc opened at 76.43 and slightly receded to 76.40

LONDON SILVER

London, June 19

The market was quietly steady.

	Last price	To-day's Price.
Spot	19 11/16d	19 13/16d.
Forward	19 5/4d.	19 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 19

Gold (£6-17-9) £6-17 9 1 2

BULLION

London, June 19

Influx (£100,000) nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil.

Silver (19 11/16d.) 19 13/16d.

Gold per ounce (£6-17-9) £6-17-9 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, June 19

3 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c.

4 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c.

6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, June 19

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay	(5.74 3/8) 5.74 3/8
New York on Bombay	(38.06) 38.06
Berlin on Bombay	(0.95 3/4) 0.96 3/4
London on Milan	(58.53) 58.53
London on Shanghai	(1-3 5/8) 1-3 11/16
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 19

There was fairly good activity in the local silver market but the gold market was quiet.

Silver opened at Rs. 55/2, 55/4 and 55/6 and declined by two annas on quiet Shanghai advices but later improved to Rs. 55/6, 55/8 and 55/10 on speculative demand and in absence sellers following favourable cables from London.

There was a poor enquiry for gold and prices remained almost unchanged at Rs. 34/4, 34-4-6 and 34/5.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons the Prime Minister said, he regretted that in the present state of parliamentary business, he could hold out no hope of special time being given for the discussion of monetary policy.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 19

Liverpool wheat opened steady about 3/8 penny higher than the previous closing at 56-3/4 for July and 60-1/2 for October. Prices later improved on foreign advices and fairly good business passed through.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 19

Chicago wheat opened steady at 95 for July and 96-1/2 for September which is about 3/8 penny higher than previous closing. Prices improved on some speculative demand and unfavourable weather reports.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, June 19

Chicago oats opened steady at about yesterday's levels, September being quoted at 93-1/2. There was a fairly good enquiry but the advance in prices was not appreciable.

Rye opened steady at better levels than yesterday, September being quoted at 69-1/8. Trading was fairly active on commission house buying.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 19

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£222 1/4 buyers £222 1/2 sellers easy) £225 1/2 buyers £225 3/4 sellers firm

Lead (£11 1/16 buyers £11 1/8 sellers steady) unquoted.

Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/4 to £35 3/4) £35 1/4 to £35 3/4

Glasgow (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0

Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-3 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

Crop July-Aug (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers

Dundee July-Aug (£16 3/4 sellers) unquoted.

Lightning July-Aug (£15 1/2 sellers) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/8) 6 1/2 paid and value

July-Sept. (6 3/4) 6 5/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay June-July (£12 3/4) £12 3/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta June-July (£12 1/2) £12 1/2 sellers

Linseed La Plata June-July (£10 7/8) £10 7/8 sellers.

Rapeseed Toria June-July (£10 7/16) £10 7/16 sellers.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Limited Business In Coals And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, June 19.

In Jute Shares easier continued to rule in the early part of the session but later buying power developed and market firmed up. In Coals limited business was reported without much change in price. Teas were steady. In miscellaneous engineering issues met with fair demand, while others more or less were unchanged. Securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent. Paper 75/4 small lot; 3½ per cent. Paper 87/15; 3½ per cent. Loan 194750 98/7 small lot; 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 103/2 small lot; 4 per cent. Loan 1943 105/1; 4½ per cent. Bonds 1934 100/11; 4½ per cent. Loan 1955/60 111; 6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 105 small lot.

Banks:—Central Bank 27 small odd lot; Imperial Bank fully paid 1337.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan ordy. 59; Darjeeling Himalayan pref. 100; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar (Guaranteed 82 small odd lot.)

Cottons:—Kesoram 3/15 cum div.; Kesoram pref. 120/8; New Victoria ordy. 1/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated 20/6 ex. div.; Aldio 3/15; Bengal 248/8 small lot; Bansdeopore 8/6; Bengal Giridih 2/8; Bhalgora 2/11; Burrakur 15/2; Sendra 12/2; South Karanpura 5/6.

Jutes:—Albion pref. 137; Adamjee ordy. 10/6; Anglo-India 365 small lots; Bally pref. 124 small lots; Belvedere 367; Birla ordy. 10; Clive 29/6; Gourepore 454 small lot; Howrah 50/6 Hukumchand ordy. 14/4; Kamarhatty 533; Kelvin pref. 140/8; Kinnison pref. 142/8; Lansdowne 144 small lot; Naihati 395 small lot; National 23; Northbrook pref. 135/8; Orient 203/8; Presidency 5/13; Union pref. 138; Waverley 2/1.

Miscellaneous:—Benares Electric 12/6; Mirzapore Electric 5/6; Patna Electric 13/10; Arthur Butler 9/6; Indian Standard Wagon pref. 123; Indian Iron and Steel 6/6; Steel Products 2/8; Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. 71 small odd lot; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd Pref. 147; Britannia Biscuits 4/8; British India Corporation Pref. 127; British Ceylon Corporation Ordy. 7/8; Indo Burma Petroleum Pref. 112.

Sugar Shares:—Carew and Co. 20/2; Cawnpore 29/8 small lot; Champaran 21/10; Murree Brewery ex. div.; New Savan 12/2.

Teas:—Coolie Koosie 201/8; Killing Valley 19/5; Ledo 246 ex. div.; Texpore Ordy. 12.

Debentures:—5 per cent. 1920/24/45 Sijua Jherrial 96/8.—A. P.

ACTIVITY IN TRANS-ATLANTIC ISSUES ON STOCK EXCHANGE

SHELLAC STRONG OWING TO CALCUTTA BUYING

More Cheerful Sentiment In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 19

Apart from some activity in Trans-Atlantic issues on a brighter Wall Street outlook, markets were dull and featureless.

Liverpool Cotton was firm on trade and speculative buying and in sympathy with America.

Shellac recovered chiefly owing to Calcutta buying after some easiness and large business was reported.

Wall Street opened firm and active with a more cheerful sentiment but later turned somewhat reactionary owing to profit-taking.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 19

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £90 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 19

3-30 p.m.

Giltedged securities were quiet and generally easier. Mining shares were quiet and irregular. Industrials in general were steady but business was restricted. The general tone was very quiet.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£77 7/8) £77 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£102 7/8) £102 7/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 7/8) £113 7/8

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 5/8) £102 5/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 7/8 ex-rights) £111 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 9 3/4) dol 9 5/8

International Holding (dol 1 7/8) dol 1 7/8

Hydro Electric (dol 6) dol 6 1/8

Musical Industries (31-9) 30-1 1/2

Princhin Johnson (41-3) 41-3

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (36-0) 36-0

Imperial Chemical Def (9-1 1/2) 8-10 1/2

Woolsworth New Ord (102-6) 102-6

Swedish Match (8-3) 8-0

Dunlop Rubber (47-0) 46-3

University Ordinary (21-9) 21-9

Ford Motors (30-0) 30-0

Cables and Wireless (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

British American Tobacco (117-6) 117-6

Camera 'A' (£7 3/8) £7 3/8

Imperial Tobacco Ord (124-3) 124-3

P and O S N Co Defd (16-6) 16-6

Distillers (89-9) 89-3

Bredrudg Dyers (13-6) 13-6

British Celonese (11-6) 12-1 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (64-3) 63-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (49-6) 49-6

Fine Cotton Spinners (10-0) 10-3

Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-6) 10-3

Inter Nickels (26 3/4) 26 3/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-3

Tata Iron and Steel (£109 1/2) £110 1/2

ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE TO BE EXTENDED?

Scheme For Hydraulic Power Under Consideration

NAGPUR, June 19.

To foster the project for the electrification of the railway train service on the G.I.P. Railway from Igatpuri to Bhusawal in extension of the existing electric service, a scheme for the hydraulic supply of electricity from the river Pench a few miles distant from Nagpur, is under contemplation.

Should the scheme be found practicable, not only will it enable the proposed extension of the electric railway service to be a 'fait accompli', but mills in the neighbourhood will be enabled to take the advantage of the electric supply.—United Press.

NAGPUR STRIKERS' DEMANDS

Dy. Commissioner's Intervention Sought

NAGPUR, June 19.

A deputation of the Strike Committee, headed by Mr. Munna Swamy Nayudu waited on the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, seeking his intervention in the strike of the Empress Mills.

The deputationists placed various demands of workmen before the Deputy Commissioner who promised to look into the question and do his best to bring about a settlement.—United Press.

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 19

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£77 1/4) £77 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£90 1/4) £90 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£112) £112

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4

3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£99 1/8) £99 1/4

5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 3/4) £111 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Asam Company (26-6) 27-6

Dora Tea (60-0) 59-3

Empire of India and Ceylon (37-6) 37-6

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-0) 25-0

Gula Kelampong (23-6) 23-6

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-9) 32-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (66-9) 66-9

Burma Corporation (12-7 1/2) 12-7 1/2

Rio Tintos (18 7/8) 18 7/8

East Rand Proprietary (50-6) 50 0

Rand Mines (142-6) 141-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (38-9) 38-1 1/2

Anglo Persian (49-6) 49-6

Burma Oil (76-10 1/2) 79-4 1/2

Mexican Eagle (8-10 1/2) 8-10 1/2

Shell Transport (45-9) 49-4 1/2

Royal Dutch (£19 5/8) £19 7/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 19

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 33) dol 33 1/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16 1/4) dol 16 1/8

U S Steel Common (dol 43) dol 43

United States Steel preference (dol 89) unquoted.

STRIKE COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT

Mr. Bedekar, Secretary Joint Strike Committee writes:—

The following resolution was passed in the meeting of the Joint Strike Committee held on Tuesday:—

"The Bombay G. K. Union and Joshi, Bakhale and Company are spreading among the Madanpura strikers the idea that it is because of the militant policy of the J. S. Committee that no relief is coming forth, and that for the same reason there have been no negotiations on behalf of the Millowners with the J. S. Committee.

Therefore, in view of these activities and propaganda against the policy of the Joint Strike Committee that is being carried on in Madanpura for the last few days under the cover of talks for a sham bureaucratic "Unity," the Joint Strike Committee strongly condemns these attacks on the morale of the strikers.

The Joint Strike Committee further declares that it has no proposals of unity to offer to the Bombay G. K. U., and has resolved to expose the strike-breaking and demoralising propaganda of these people in furtherance of carrying on the strike-struggle in its critical period."

SUICIDE VERDICT

SIMLA, June 19.

Second Lieut. H. M. Plowden, 1/18 Royal Gharwal Rifles, was found dead at Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan on 17th June. A verdict of suicide was returned at an inquest held over his body. —A. P.

PERSIAN KING MEETS KEMAL

Talks May Lay Foundation Of Eastern Pact

ANKARA, June 19.

Important consequences are expected to follow the Shah's visit here.

Official talks opened on the basis of lasting friendship with complete independence and it is rumoured that a new alliance is being discussed which will form the foundation of an Eastern Pact, comprising of Turkey, Persia, Iraq, and Afghanistan and also linking Persia and Turkey by rail.

The Shah is prolonging his stay in order to visit with Kemal Pasha the places of strategical importance in Western Anatolia, including Smyrna and the Straits. —Reuter.

JAWAHAR IN JAIL

NAINITAL, June 19.

Replying to a question in the U. P. Council the Home Member stated that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had lost about 8 pounds in weight while he was in the Alipore jail. His weight had been stationary since May 15th.

The Minister for Education stated in reply to a question that the appointment of a suitable committee to deal with unemployment among educated classes in U. P. was under consideration.—A. P

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 19.

British Colonel, Preece, Abadan.
Masula, Dawes, Karachi.
Drachenfels, Unger, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 19.

Thalatta, Kjole, Calcutta.

JUNE 20.

Bamora, Brown, Busrah.

LOADING.

JUNE 19.

Steamer Drachenfels for Hamburg.

Steamer Nirvana for Karachi.

Steamer Garbeta for Calcutta.

S S British Colonel:—The A P O Coy's steamer British Colonel, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Masula:—The M M Coy's steamer Masula, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Drachenfels:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Drachenfels, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Thalatta.—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Thalatta, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with general and same bottom cargo.

S S Bamora.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bamora, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

BARODA BUS DRIVERS' STRIKE

Arrests Follow Mass Picketing

(From A Correspondent)

BARODA, June 19.

To-day is the sixth day of the strike of Baroda Bus drivers. Mass picketting by strikers resulted with arrest of Kishorechandra and other picketters for wrongful restraint. They were later on released on bail. No bus is moving after the arrest.

A mass meeting of the strikers was held at the Azad Bag under the presidency of Mr. Thakurprasad Pandya.

Speeches exhorting the strikers to remain firm were made.

Picketing will be strengthened to-morrow.

Mr. Thakurprasad Pandya was invited by the Naib Suba for consultation but nothing has come out of it.

The authorities are ready to redress grievances but are not prepared to recognize the Union. The strikers are firm.

U. P. SYMPATHY FOR BOMBAY STRIKERS

Congress Committee Sends Rs. 100 For Relief

Mr. K.F. Nariman has received a cheque for Rs. 100 from the Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, together with the following resolution. The amount has been gratefully acknowledged:—

"The Council of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee sympathises with the Textile workers, who are on strike in Bombay, Nagpur, Sholapur, Delhi and other places in the sufferings and privations which they have undergone and are still undergoing and hope that the employers will take every step to give satisfaction to, and arrive at an equitable settlement with the strikers.

"It also resolves immediately to contribute a sum of Rs. 100 as a token of its sympathy with the workers."

MIRABEN SEES HOME SECRETARY

POONA, June 19.

Mira Ben (Miss Slade) Gandhiji's disciple saw Mr. Maxwell, Home Secretary to the Government of Bombay this noon and talked about her jail experiences. —United Press.

SIX MONTHS R. I. FOR CABIN BOY

CALCUTTA, June 19.

J. Tendencia Philipino, a cabin boy of steam ship "Steal Age" has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Alipore Police Magistrate for possessing an automatic pistol and 41 live cartridges.

It may be recalled that during the last session of the Bengal Legisiative Council the Home Member stated that the Government was convinced that the crew of the incoming steam ships at the various Calcutta ports served as convenient agents for making available unlicensed fire-arms to the terrorists.—United Press.

LATEST NEWS

DROUGHT BROKEN.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, June 19.

The drought has broken in Britain. There have been heavy downpours in the North and also in the South coast. London has hitherto experienced only slight showers though leaden skies, accompanied by a drop in the temperature of 20 degrees promise further relief to the parched gardens and emptying reservoirs. The prolongation of the drought is causing grave concern in France, where agriculture is seriously affected, numerous forest fires are reported. The thermometer in Paris has broken all June records.

LEILA ROW LOSES.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 19.

In the Queen's Club London Championships Second Round, Whitmarsh beat Leila Row 5/7, 9/7, 6/1; Sleem beat Sharpe 6/4, 10/8.

The Indian girl's superior agility helped her win the first set but it was a test between her swiftness and the lack of finishing stroke against Whitmarsh's greater endurance which helped her win the second set and the victory.

Sharpe was beaten by greater experience and lobs.

SEARCH FOR PIRATES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

CHEFOO, June 19.

British, American and Japanese warships are still searching for the Chinese pirates. In response to urgent wires from the Chinese authorities at Chefoo General Hanfuchu, Governor of Shantung, has despatched a detachment of troops to Linchiang District 30 miles from the south of the Yellow River, whither pirates are believed to be heading.

The Nanking Government has instructed the North China Military authorities to make every effort to capture the pirates and release the prisoners. Hitherto the pirates have given no clue of their whereabouts and no demands of ransom have been made. It is believed that they may have taken to the hills. The Chinese taken captive include ex-Minister Shuntinnling.

NEW CIVIL GERMAN PLANE

LONDON, June 19

The new civil German aeroplane carries two crew and four passengers and not 40 passengers as stated previously.—Reuter.

WATERLOO BRIDGE.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 19.

"The last chapter in old Waterloo Bridge" was announced by the Labour Chairman of the Highways Committee, at a meeting of the London County Council. He said that the work of demolition will begin to-morrow and the bridge will be closed to traffic till 6 a.m. on 22nd June.

Considerable Liquidation In New York

TRADE AND FOREIGNERS READILY ABSORBING CONTRACTS

Fine Undertone In Consequence

Bombay, June 19.

Following favourable Liverpool advices, the New York Cotton Market yesterday opened 7 points up at 12.25 for October but the advance was only short lived and proved to be the highest of the day as immediately afterwards, on scattered rains in Texas, there was considerable July liquidation and profit-taking which not only wiped off the day's gains but lowered prices further to 12.15 within a very short space of time considerable trade buying and foreign demand which has been the feature of the past few days was also in evidence to-day and all such offerings were readily absorbed. Reports of excessive rains in the East gave further impetus to the market and prices rallied again but met with western selling, resulting in a small set back. Owing to unfavourable weather, however, prices advanced partially on covering and finally closed a shade better at 12.19 at a gain of 1 point.

The highest and lowest levels of the day in New York were 12.25 and 12.15 respectively.

The Spot Cotton remained unchanged at 12.15.

The New Orleans Market was also a shade better and while July and October closed 1 point higher at 11.95 and 12.17 respectively, the Spot Cotton kept unchanged at 12-10.

At the outset, Liverpool market yesterday was barely steady and opened at a decline of 6 points at at 6.33 for October, in anticipation of favourable weather news which however later proved to be of a mixed character and the business in consequence was limited. Some buying transactions took place on such mixed weather news and the market rallied to 6.36, but again conditions were dull and featureless with traders disinclined to operate. It was a quiet and steady but small market and finally finished featureless at about the opening level of the day at 4.33 with a loss of 6 points.

The highest and lowest levels of the day in Liverpool were 6.36 and 6.32 respectively.

The spot cotton was also weak and closed 4 points lower at 6.64.

The Egyptian section was also lifeless and prices closed unchanged to 3 down at 8.24 for Sakel July and 8.35 for November.

Uppers were the weaker and fine shed 7 to 6 points lower at 6.80 and 6.85 for July and November respectively.

The East Indians also ruled weak and prices closed 6 points lower at 5.16 for July and 5.00 for October.

The Alexandria market was, in contrast to other markets, active and prices showed gains of 14 to 9 points. Sakel July closed at 15.45 and Upper. June finished at 12 22.

PRIVATE CABLES.

From Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co.

Liverpool.—Quiet steady small market. New York anticipating favourable weather.

New York.—Liberal profit taking on scattered rains Texas. Trade and foreign demand absorbed contracts.

New York.—There was considerable liquidation. Beneficial light rain in the West, excessive in the East. We prefer purchase on dips.

From Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj:—

New York.—Recent buyers principal sellers; realizing well absorbed recommend buying on declines.

From Messrs. Patel Brothers:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled us:—

America:—Cloths fairly active; sales exceed production in some lines, but demand heavy goods small. Mill activity 15 to 20 per cent below May rate. England: Cloth yarn demand slack; turnover much smaller than recent weeks. Continent: France still loosing ground; Germany active; Italy barely holding own.

Liverpool:—

9-37 a.m. Heavy storm in Central Belt. Excessive rains have fallen. Light to moderate rainfall in West Texas, Arkansas and Eastern Belt.

Reuters cable:—

New York market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices but reacted later on Western selling. Prices advanced partially on covering.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 18.

July 1934	11.83—2
October 1934	12.19+1
December 1934	12.30
January 1935	12.36
March 1935..	12.46—1
May 1935	12.58+1
Middling Spot	12.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 18.

July 1934	11.95+
October 1934	12.17+1
December 1934	12.29+1
Middling Spot	12.10

NEW YORK.

New York, June 18

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1934	11,92
October 1934	12.18
December 1934	12.30
New York Noon Call—	
July 1934	11.92
October 1934	12.17
December 1934	12.29

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 18.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	9,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 18.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

July 1934	8.24
October 1934	8.32
November 1934	8.35
December 1934	8.38
January 1935	8.38
March 1935	8.43
May 1935	8.47
F. G. F. Spot..	8.40

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, June 18.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	130-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-3/4
National Bank of India ..	47-3/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	65-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	77:1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	90-3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	77-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	102-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	111-7/8

LONDON METALS.

London, June 18.

	£
Copper Braziers	45
Yellow Metal	36-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	220-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 18.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, June/July sellers 20/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels June/July sellers 20/3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels June/July sellers 24/9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 18.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. June/July seller 6/2-1/4.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. June/July sellers 6/0.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. June/July sellers 6/0.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, June 18.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 18

Silver—Market quietly steady.

Spot	19-11/16
Forward	19-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 18.

Gold ars Fine per oz. .. £6-17-9

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 18.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7/8 per cent to 0-15-16 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent to 1 per cen

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 18.

Smoked sheet standard ribbedb. 6-5/8 sellers.

SEEDS.

London, June 18.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £9-10-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £10-8-9

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 18.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	7 1/2
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P. A	21
Amer. Forn Power Com.	9
Amer. Forn Power Gold D	53
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	20
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	44
Consolidated Gas	35 1/2
Columbia Gas	15
American Tel and Tel.	116
Western Union Telg.	48 1/2
Radio Corp.	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	48
New York Central	32 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	27
Erie R. R.	21 1/2
Pennsylvania R. R.	32 1/2
Union Pacific R. R.	125
Great North Pfd.	24
National Distillers	26
Hiram Walker	37 1/2
Distillers Seagram	17
Amr. Tobacco B	76
Dupont de Nemours	94
Bethelehem Steel	35
United States Steel	42 1/2
American Smelting	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	37
Anaconda Copper Mining	16
Kennecott Copper	23
Cerro de Pasco Copper	41
International Harvestor	33 1/2
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	21
General Motors	33
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	21
St. Oil of N. J	47
Mid. Con. Petroleum	14
Atlantic Refining	27 1/2
Socony	17
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14 1/4
Chase Bank	27 1/2
National City Bank	38
Sun Life of Canada	400
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	28 1/2
General Foods	32
National Dairy	19
Remington Rand	11 1/4
Montgomery Ward	28 1/2
U. S. Rubber	20 1/2

Market opened and closed firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 18.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
June 1934		6.38
July 1934	——	6.38
August 1934 ..		6.33
September 1934 ..		6.34
October 1934 ..	6.34	6.33
November 1934 ..		6.28
December 1934 ..		6.28
January 1935 ..		6.28
February 1935 ..		6.28
March 1935		6.28
April 1935		6.28
May 1935		6.28
June 1935 ..		6.26
Middling Spot ..		6.64

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool June 18.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.07
Fine (Good Staple)	5.22
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.37
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.22
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.37
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.52
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.75
Fine	3.85
Superfine	3.95
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.85
Fine	3.95
Superfine	4.05

LINSEED.

London, June 18.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £12-10-0.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton June/July sellers £10-17 6.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £12-15-0.

LINSEED OILS.

London, June 18.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt., July sellers 22/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt., Sept./Dec. paid 23-0

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 18.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.23-1/2
Amsterdam	7.43 3/4
Brussels	21.50
Madrid	36.85
Milan	58.53
Berne	15.51-1/2
Paris	76.40
Prague	121.37
T.T. London on New York	
Closing rate	5.04-11/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 19.

Following the steadier tone in American markets, our local market to-day opened steady at Rs. 207 1/2 for Broach J-A. and steadily advanced to Rs 208 3/4 on general buying.

Liverpool due 1 up opened 2 up and was also better subsequently but selling in New Crop by a prominent operator checked the advance and eventually at 5-30 p.m. the close was as under:—

Broach J/A Rs. 208
Broach A/M Rs. 213
Oomra July Rs. 186/8
Oomra D/J Rs. 186/12
Bengal July Rs. 136
Bengal D/J Rs. 144

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 19

Bengal Superfine	147/50
Bengal Fine	143/45
Bengal F G	139/40
Sindh-Punjab Fine	143/45
Sindh-Punjab F G	139/40
Wardha-Hingt	195/97
Nagpur/Savner	195/97
Pundhurna	189/90
Yeotmal	188/89
Arvi	187/88
Ellichpur	187/88
Amraoti-Berar	181/83
Khamgaon	183/84
Mulkapur	175/77
Khandesh	175/77
Jalna/Sailu	175/78
Burwah/Sanavad	186/88
Broach Fine	212/13
Punjab/American	218/23
Punjab/American mix	210/13
Cambodia	268/73
Miraj/Sangli	213/18
Compta Good	218/23
Bagalkot	193/98
Kampala	336
Busoga	334
Jinja	330
Manza	324

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, June 19

Receipts into Bombay.

In full-pressed bales.	2 days. This year.	Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	882	367,817
Central India	945	205,856
Barsi and Nagar	932	167,507
Hyderabad-Gaorani	165	47,544
Berar	634	432,020
Central Provinces	220	106,394
Total Oomras	3,808	1,227,138
Dholera	103	98,968
N W Provinces	...	8,628
Rajputana	353	50,364
Sind-Punjab	...	176,670
Broach	104	325,731
Compta and Dharwar	582	46,003
Westerns-Northerns	532	30,753
Cocanada	...	183
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	375	29,368
Persian	...	1,594
American	...	26,379
Egyptian and African	...	139,788
Comilla, Burma and other sorts.	...	28
Total	5,857	2,155,552

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept to 14th June

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	357	397,498
Japan and China	9,481	821,691
Coast Ports	...	16,576
Up-country by Rail	...	109,180
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	6,519
Total	9,838	1,287,464

OFFICIAL COTTON OROM RATES

Bombay, June 19

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P	...	143	140	137	132	
Punjab	..	143	140	137	132	
Rajputana	...	143	140	137	132	
Oomra No. 3	192	189	187	183	...	
C P No. 1	205	202	200	196	...	
C P No. 2	198	195	193	189	...	
Broach No. 2	...	214	211	209	207	
Punjab-Ame	...	223	220	218	216	
Surat	...	274	271	268	265	
Rajpipla	...	272	269	266	263	
Navsari	...	276	273	270	267	

COMMODITY RECEIPTS

Bombay, June 19

Receipts of various commodities into Bombay up to noon on Monday, June 18:—

Wheat	34,011 cwts
Linseed	11,480 cwts
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	33 cwts
Gingellyseed	1,233 cwts
Poppyseed	97 cwts
Groundnuts	17,375 cwts
Castorseeds	1,088 cwts
Rice	25,756 cwts
Myrabollams	892 cwts
Cottonseed	3,655 cwts
Gram	2,710 cwts
Joowar	364 cwts
Barley	480 cwts
Bajree	258 cwts
Coal	352 tons.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 19.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices.
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord.	£8. 0. 6.
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	0.12. 9.
Turner and Newall	2. 7. 9.
Associated Electric Industries	0.12. 3.
Attock Oil	0.18. 6.
Associated Portland Cement	1.14. 6.
Electric Supply Corporation	5.15. 0.
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	0.16.10½
Beira Railways	0.10. 0.
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2.16. 3.
Marconi International Marine	1.10. 0.
Calendar's Cable & Constu. Co.	2.10. 0.
General Electric Ord.	2. 1. 6.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4. 5. 0.
L. & N.E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	£2.10. 0.
International Rlys. of C. America	del. 5.00
Malayalam Plantations	1.14. 3.
British Burma Petroleum	0. 3. 6.
Soudan Plantations	1.11. 0.
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1. 3. 6.
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0.10. 0.
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0. 2. 7½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	£17.5.19% p.a.

Market steady but business restricted.

BOMBAY COTTON

Option Quotations

Broach J/A Double option about Rs. 5 3/4

Broach A/M (1935) Double option about Rs. 33

Broach A/M monthly double option about Rs. 11.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling)

From 1st April to 16th June 1934.	
Sterling purchased in India	7,382,000
Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England	2,250,000
Total	5,132,000

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ON THE 15TH JUNE, 1934

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation	1,79,54,99
Reserve Coin and Bullion—	
Silver coin in India	83,50,90
Gold bullion in India	41,55,51
Silver bullion in India	12,33,06
Securities (purchase price)	
In India	30,29,05
In England	11,85,57

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 19.

B C RATE—
T T D C 1/5 31/32

LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 June-July
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Feb.-April
Buying T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Buying 3 mos 1/8 1/8 June-Dec

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267

NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T 265
Banks buying T T 263

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 571
Banks buying D D 581

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 85 1/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 3/8
Banks buying 60 days 78 1/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 97

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 87 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 97

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.05 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 11/16 19th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 19th inst.
Java/London 7.38 3/4 18th inst.
London/Paris 76.40 18th inst.
London/Belgium 21.59 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.51 1/2 18th inst.
London/Italy 58.53 18th inst
London/Berlin 13.23 1/2 18th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 18th inst
London/New York 5.04 11/16 18th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.43 3/4 18th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-17-9 16th inst. £6-17-9 18th inst.

Silver London Ready 19 11/16 16th inst. 19 11/16 18th inst.

Silver London Forward 19 3/4 16th inst. 19 3/4 18th inst.

Silver New York Ready 45.05 16th inst. 45.07 18th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 15/16 p.c. 16th inst. 15/16 p.c. 18th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 1 p.c. 16th inst. 1 p.c. 18th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 1 1/4 per cent
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easier.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, June 19.

Wheat seed and Cotton. Rates per Mani of 6 mds. Bengal.—

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 21, 24
Wheat Malwi Rs. 19, 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17, 19
Gram Rs. 16, 18
Tuar Rs. 17, 18
Dhana Rs. 24, 34
Lintal Rs. 17, 18
Moog (Green) Rs. 16, 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 12, 14
Linseed Bold Broun Rs. 24, 26
Jawar Rs. 10, 11
Bajara Rs. 16, 17
Ajavan Rs. 15, 17
Maka Rs. Rs. 5, 6
Oil cakes Rs. 10, 12
Cottonseed Rs. 10, 11
Cotton Malwa per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 74, 80
Cotton Malwa per nimadi of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 67, 75
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10
Wheat Flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11
Wheat Flour Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7/8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 3
Tea rates per lbs.—
Lipton 8 as to 1/12
Bharmal 9 as to 1/8.
Chandara Brand 9 as to 1/12
Otur Brand 6 as to 1/4
Shares:—
100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 29/4
100 Indore Malwa united Mills Ltd. 91
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 136
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 81
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (Ordy.) 112
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (Pref.) 102
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 5/8
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 20
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 103
100 Bhagarathi Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. 3/4
50 P. S Navayauga Mills Ltd 1
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 19/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. 3
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 19/12
10 Hukumchand Jnit Ltd. 14
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1

Bullion.—
Gold Bar per tola 35/12
Silver per 100 tolas 55
N. B. All sort of Market declining.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, June 19.

Following favourable Argentine advices, in the local market to-day, Linseed September opened higher at Rs. 7-5-9 but declined on Calcutta selling to Rs. 7-4-6 Later locals were also sellers causing a further setback to Rs. 7-3-6. At the close there was a rally and the rate was Rs. 7-4.

The wheat section was comparatively better to-day and there looked life in the market to-day after a series of dull and featureless sessions. Foreign advices were better and locals were buyers since the opening of the session at Rs. 4-3 for September. Karachi buying also imparted strength and the market advanced to Rs. 4-6-0 with decidedly a better tone. The close was a bit easy at Rs. 4-3-6.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, June 19

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 5/3; Closing Rs. 5/12/6.

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 22/3/6; Closing Rs. 22/5/6.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Panicky Conditions On Unfounded Rumours

MILLS LOWER IN CONSEQUENCE, INDUSTRIALS STEADY

Bombay, June 19.

On the local Stock Exchange to-day, rather panicy conditions prevailed due to the mischief mongers circulating some unfounded rumours about certain mofussil as well as local mills and there was a heavy stampede for selling in consequence in general.

The mills section opened higher but on general selling declined and closed lower as under:—Bombay Dyeings at Rs. 731-4, Century at Rs. 232-8, Central Indias at Rs. 216-4, New Greats at Rs. 122-8 and Swadeshis at Rs. 167-8.

Cements were not affected as much and closed steady at Rs. 382-8 for Indians and Rs. 333-2 for Shahabads.

Electrics suffered little and closed at Rs. 1386-4 for Andhras and Rs. 1085 for Tata Powers.

Steels were lower in sympathy and closed at Rs. 306-4 for Deferreds and Rs. 73-6 for Ordinary's.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, June 19.

	Rs.	as
100 Ah. Advance	281	4
500 Bom. Cotton	20	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	731	4
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	232	8
100 Central India	216	4
100 Colaba	86	4
100 Coorla	93	2
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	401	4
1 E D Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0	12
1000 Finlay	82	8
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak	128	12
1000 Hindustan	1625	0
100 Indore	85	0
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	53	12
100 Kohinoor	137	8
250 Laxmi	703	12
100 Madhowji	4	0
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	320	0
250 Model	48	8
50 Mysore	89	0
200 New Great	122	8
100 Osmanshahi	N60	0
100 Phoenix	261	4
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	2,900	0
50 Simplex	76	4
100 Swadeshi	167	8
100 Swan	37	8
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1365	0
1000 Western	725	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	96	8
25-50 Central	27	14
500 Imperial	1336	4
125-500 Imp. Conty.	332	8
50-100 India	108	8
5 Union	4-11-0	
CEMENTS		
10 Bundi	28	12
70 Gwalior	92	12
250 Indian	382	8
40 Katni Def.	1280	0
100 Katni Ord. D	334	6
75 Okha	171	14
10 Punjab	18	0
100 Shahabad	333	2
70 United	91	0
INSURANCE		
15-10 Jupiter	12	8
15-75 New India	34	12
200 Oriental	4,015	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	0
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old	142	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1386	4
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bombay Tram	141	9
100 Bombay Suburban	144	6
10 Broach	11	0
100 Karachi	202	8
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	171	4
100 Tata Hydro	140	5
1000 Tata Power	1085	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahm. Prantej	835	0
7 per cent. Bombay Trams	80	8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 19.

SETTLEMENT.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	87/9/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	87/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	103/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	103/4
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	116-4
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	116/5

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	104
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	115-6
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	109-4
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	105/9/0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	98/6
4 per cent 1934/37	100/6
4 per cent 1943	103/14
4 1/2 per cent 1934	100/11
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	110/12
5 per cent 1939/44	108/2
5 per cent 1940/43	108/12
5 per cent 1935	103-2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/14
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	105/1

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974	99/12
4 per cent B P T 1974	99/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	110
6 per cent M Deb 1954	120/4
6 per cent K P T 1956	120/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	108-8

3 1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 87/15 touched Rs. 87/15/6, but declined and closed lower at Rs. 87/9/3.

5 per cent. Central India	490 0
7 per cent. Katni 1st	125 0
7 per cent. Katni 2nd	136 12
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 4
7 per cent Tata Hydro	131 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,320 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	170 10
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	146 0
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7 per cent. Vishnu	650 0
100 Amr. Patty	116 0
100 C. Provinces	86 8
100 Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100 Gujarat	66 0
100 Mandra Bhon.	36 0
100 Pachora Jamner	81 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500 Tapti Valle	770 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	18 12
30 Tata Steel	306 4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	73 6
100 Alcock	181 4
60 Belapur Sugar	220 10
100 Bombay Steam	283 12
125 Bombay Burma	445 0
8sh. B B Petrol	2-11-3
50 Bombay Telephone	95 8
100 Ind. Bleaching	120 0
100 Indian Radio Def.	517 8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	456 4
1000 Port Canning	571 0
15 Scindia	9 4
30 Tata Construction	73 8
25 Tata Oil	17 4
PREF. SHARES.	
7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1252 8
6 per cent Bom Steam	276 4
7 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref	145 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power Pref.	1331 4

SEA-BORNE TRADE AT OKHA PORT DURING MAY, 1934

The total import of merchandise at Port Okha during May 1934 amounted to tons 10,804 valued Rs. 7,20,344 consisting of tons 364 kerosene valued Rs. 56,240 tons 656 G. P. and G. C. sheets valued Rs. 1,31,576 tons 60 bleaching powder valued 5,940 tons 633 sugar valued Rs. 63,080 coal tons 8297 valued Rs. 91,267 and machinery etc., tons 794 valued Rs. 3,72,241. The total export during the same period amounted to tons 20,300 consisting of tons 2,900 cement, tons 637 seeds tons, 16,601 salt and tons 163 magnasium etc. The number of vessels that entered the Port was 13.

The total import during the corresponding period amounted to tons 3130 valued Rs. 6,42,301 consisting of tons 1054 sugar, valued Rs. 1,05,978, tons 1,014 G. P. and G. C. sheets valued Rs. 1,93,275 and machinery etc. valued Rs. 3,43,048. The total export during the same period amounted to tons 7,504 consisting of tons 1,260 cement, tons 5,535 salt and tons 719 seeds etc. The number of vessels that entered the Port was 9.

With reference to a report of damage to the permanent way between Tangi and Rajendrapur on the Eastern-Bengal Railway, Transhipment of Mail, passengers, luggage and light parcels is being carried on at the breach by means of a motor launch and country boats since Monday morning.

BURMA CORPORATIONS OPERATIONS

Reported Development

The following information has been issued by the Asst. Secretary, Burma Corporation Ltd., of Rangoon under date the 13th inst., regarding their operations:—

Burma Corporation, Limited, Bawdwin Mine.—The General Manager reports the following development:—Burman Lode No. 8 Level has been crosscut West at 338 North exposing 3 3/4 feet of ore assaying.

Silver per ton 12.2 ozs.; Lead 8.7 p.c.; Zinc 6.4 p.c.; Copper 0.4 p.c.

SILVER & GOLD

Bombay, June 19.

In the Bullion market to-day, silver opened rather steady at Rs. 55-5-6 but the improvement was not mantained and on general selling, the rate fell back to Rs. 55-4

Gold remained steady at Rs. 34-4 for July with decidedly a better tone, though the turnover was small.

R. D. Bhardwaj, Secretary of the Workers Association, B. B. and C. I. Railway who was sentenced to six weeks rigorous imprisonment under section 124-A at Ajmer released after the expiry period, but was again arrested by an Ahmedabad warrant under section 124-A for addressing a meeting at Ahmedabad in the month of March.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1934

LET MUSLIMS JOIN CONGRESS IN THOUSANDS

"I Do Not Want To Hurt The Congress"

—Pandit Malaviya

Leaders Elated By Outcome Of Discussions

"Complete Understanding Between All Communities Feasible"

Mahatma Gandhi left Bombay for Poona by the Poona Express on Tuesday morning. A large crowd turned up at the Victoria Terminus to give him a hearty send off.

Prior to his departure Gandhiji invited Pandit Malaviya and Mr. M. S. Aney to meet him in Poona to talk over matters in connection with the communal award controversy.

"I do not want to hurt the Congress"! These words are stated to have been uttered by Pandit Malaviya with tears in his eyes during the discussions at Mani Bhuvan on Monday night which ended in the withdrawal of his resignation.

The withdrawal of resignations by Pandit Malaviya and Mr. M. S. Aney is welcomed by all Congress leaders who are glad that the Congress leaders are united.

The following are the points from the interviews which a representative of this paper had with prominent leaders on the achievements of the Congress in Bombay.

"Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney have put the interests of the country above their strong opinion on one matter. I have no doubt in my mind that this event presages a successful future for the Congress Parliamentary Board'—Mr. S. Satyamurthy.

"Now that the Parliamentary Board of the Congress has set its house in working order it is the duty of every one to see that the Congress triumphs and to help the Board in every possible manner. The success of the Congress in the next assembly elections means added strength and prestige in its campaign for freedom."—Sjt. Rajagopalachari.

"It is my definite opinion that we have now reached a stage when complete understanding among the different communities which form the Indian nation can no longer be postponed if we are to achieve anything substantial."—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

"The achievements of Bombay have in spite of various statements and rumours to the contrary proved that Congress has still an enormous hold on the loyalty and imagination on the people of India."—Dr. Bidhan Roy.

"It is the duty of all Mussalmans to join the Congress in their thousands as they did in 1920 and contribute their quota in the struggle for country's freedom."—Mr. Asaf Ali.

"I hope the Congress Parliamentary Party will hold together and accommodate mutually in the best interests of the country and our success is then assured."—Mr. J. C. Gupta."

"On the whole I feel quite satisfied with what we have done."—Chowdhary Khaliquazzaman.

LEADERS' VIEWS ON DECISIONS

DUTY OF MUSLIMS

Must Come Into Congress In Their Thousands, Says Asaf Ali

"It is the duty of Mussalmans to come into the Congress in their thousands as they did in 1920 and contribute their quota to the national struggle for freedom" declared Mr. Asaf Ali to a representative of this paper alluding the work done by the Congress Working Committee in Bombay.

He said: "To my mind the most outstanding achievement of the Congress Working Committee is the clarification of its position regarding the Constituent Assembly. After having defined its goal as complete independence or Purna Swaraj at Lahore and further having stated what it would mean at Karachi, it was the duty of the Congress now to show the road leading to the goal, through self-determination

(Continued on page 13)

HARNUM KAUR

SIKH HEROINE HONOURED BY GOVERNOR

Harnam Kaur Receives Sanad Recognising Her Gallantry Against Dacoits

SIMLA, June 18.

Sir H. Emerson, Governor of the Punjab, granted an interview to the brave Sikh girl, Harnam Kaur, and her brother, both of whom wore typical village dress. The Governor handed over to Harnam Kaur a sanad recognising her gallantry, and mentioning a gift of land and a cash prize of Rs. 1,000 granted by the Government in recognition of her bravery against dacoits.

His Excellency also handed over a sum of Rs. 1,000 in cash for her three brothers. The Bhai Sahib of Bagarian accompanied Harnam Kaur and her brother during their interview.

Prominent ladies of Simla held a meeting to-day in the Arya Samaj College section hall under the presidency of Lady Bhore when Harnam Kaur was given a gold chain. The meeting was confined to ladies and was largely attended.

The local Gurdwaras too honoured Harnam Kaur and gave her presents.—A. P.

Reward For Gallantry

SIMLA, June 18.

A communique states:—

His Majesty the King Emperor has been graciously pleased to award Gallantry Medal of Order of British Empire (Civil Division) to Charles William, Tandy Green and Bhupendra Narayan Singh in recognition of the great courage they displayed upon the occasion of attempt on the life of the Governor of Bengal at Lebong Race Course on May 8.—United Press.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH BUREAU

Move For Establishment

DIRECTORS OF INDUSTRIES TO MEET AT SIMLA

SIMLA, June 19.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of India will convene at Simla early in July a meeting of the Provincial Directors of Industries to discuss the proposal as announced by Sir George Schuster in his farewell speech at Bombay of establishing an Industrial Research Bureau which will be administered under the direct control of the Indian Stores Department.

It is believed that the Conference will only draw up a general scheme of the proposed Bureau in broad outlines, leaving the details to the Executive which will be recruited from England.

Affliction With Stores Dept.

It is also understood that the selection of staff has already been made, subject of course, to the final approval of the Government of India. The idea of affiliating the contemplated industrial Research Bureau with the Stores Department seems to have originated from the belief that the Stores Department being the biggest composite of customers of Indian manufactured goods it is the fittest body to give such scientific help and advice as will be sought by the Industrial concerns for cheaper production and increased consumption of their articles.

It is learnt that the Government Test House at Calcutta which hitherto has not been available to public free of cost, will be made a nucleus of the Bureau's work, so that the manufacturers may receive the scientific aid free or at a normal cost. A Government communique in this connection is shortly expected.—United Press.

SOCIALIST ATTACKS LANDLORDISM

Utkal Conference Shows Sympathy With Bombay Strikers

CUTTACK, June 18.

The Utkal Congress Socialist Conference was held yesterday Prannath Mohanty presiding.

The president attacked landlordism, and quoted Sir Malcolm Hailey in support of his contention that the system must be abolished.

He said the Socialists were trying to capture the Congress. If they did not succeed they would work as a separate organisation.

The conference welcomed the formation of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, and sympathised with Bombay textile strikers.—A. P.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Dr. Syed Mahmood depart from Mani Bhuvan after taking part in the Working Committee Meeting.

Madame L. Morin, a French lady, who is travelling in India to study the political situation and the people of this country. She is dressed in Indian style and says that it is more convenient to travel in this than in European dress.

RAIN OF FIRE IN AMBALA

Queer Phenomenon Continues For Hour-and Half

LAHORE, June 17.

The Ambala correspondent of "The Tribune" reports a rain of fire from a Neem tree standing in the heart of the grain market, Rupar, on the night of the 10th June.

According to the report it was noticed at about 11 that night that sparks of fire were falling from the top of the tree. The phenomenon continued for about an hour and a half, and it looked as if a heavy shower of fiery rain was falling from the tree.

The "fire rain" then ceased, but examination of the spot showed no signs of the sparks nor any ashes either on the tree top or anywhere.

Nor was there any evidence either then or the next day of any gun powder, fire or potash having been placed on the tree.

Old residents of Rupar state that similar phenomenon occurred forty three years ago from the top of the same tree.—A. P.

BENARES HAS EARLY SHOWERS

Portions Of Cracked Houses Collapse Due To Rain

BENARES, June 18.

After having experienced extremely hot weather for the last several days, Benares had its first showers of rain this afternoon.

Portions of some houses which were cracked in the serious earthquake in January collapsed due to the rains.

Two persons were buried under the debris in one case, but it is reported that they were promptly rescued.—A. P.

PHYSICAL TRAINING MADE COMPULSORY

NAGPUR, June 18.

The Executive Council of the Nagpur University has recently adopted a resolution making physical education a compulsory subject for University students.

The University has further prepared a scheme of physical instructions to students. The Local Government has been approached with a request for Additional grant to meet the expenses of the new venture and there reply is awaited.

The subject will again come up for discussion at the next meeting of the executive Council.—United Press.

CONGRESS AGAINST CLASS WAR

Session To Be Held At The End Of October

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Acting President of the Congress Working Committee, has released the following resolutions, adopted by the Congress Working Committee at its meeting on Monday for publication:—

1. It was suggested to the Working Committee that in view of the prevailing monsoon, last week of October would be preferable to the first week for holding the forthcoming session of the Congress in Bombay. The Working Committee resolved accordingly.

2. The Working Committee congratulates Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Sjt. Madhurao Aney upon the withdrawal of their resignations on being pressed by their colleagues and tenders its thanks for their generous response.

KARACHI RESOLUTION.

3. While the Working Committee welcomes the formation of groups representing different schools of thought, it is necessary in view of the loose talk about the confiscation of private property and necessity of class war to remind Congressmen that the Karachi Resolution as finally settled by the A.I.C.C. at Bombay in August 1931, which lays down certain principles, neither contemplates the confiscation of private property without just cause or compensation nor advocacy of class war.

The Working Committee is further of opinion that, confiscation and class war are contrary to the Congress creed of non-violence. At the same time the Working Committee is of opinion that the Congress does contemplate wiser and juster use of private property so as to prevent it from exploiting the landless poor.—A.P.

LEBONG OUTRAGE SUSPECTS ACQUITTED

One Re-arrested Under Bengal C. L. A. Act

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Abinash Bhattacharji, president of the Bengal Provincial Students' Association (which was declared unlawful during the civil disobedience movement), and Jatindra Mukherji, sugar chemist, who were arrested in connection with the Lebong outrage were discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

Bhattacharya was re-arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

SELECTED FOR HIGHER TRAINING

Choice Falls On Six Apprentices

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 19.

Six special class apprentices on completion of four years' training in India have been selected for further two years' training in the United Kingdom, on satisfactory completion whereof, they will be appointed in the transportation and mechanical department of the Indian Railways. The names of the six apprentices who have concluded their four years' training in Jamalpur workshop are C. P. Bhalla, I. C. Bahree, D. V. Reddy, K. C. Chopra, H. O. Tomey and A. H. Marley.

HELP BOARD IN EVERY WAY

"C. R." On Difficulties Of Congress

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari interviewed about the decisions taken by the Congress in Bombay, said:—

"Now that the Election Board of the Congress has set its house in order it is the duty of every one to see the Congress succeed and to help the Board in every possible manner. The success of the Congress in the Assembly Elections means added strength and prestige in its campaign for freedom. The Congress has many difficulties to face in this election campaign, but with popular support it is capable of surmounting them. The electorate must be warned against making promises without considering the claims of the Congress.

RANGOON SCHOOL BOYS ON STRIKE

Protest Against Retrenchment

RANGOON, June 18.

Boys of the Rangoon Government High School went on strike this afternoon. During the summer vacation Government notified that the strength of the school would be reduced from about a thousand to five hundred, and that the headmaster would be a member of the Burma Education Service instead of the Indian Educational Service.

Thereupon the Rangoon public held a protest meeting. This was followed by a deputation to the Education Minister as a result of which Government agreed to fix the maximum number of pupils in the school at 1,000, but did not agree to the retention of Mr. A. C. J. Baldwin, I.E.S. the former headmaster, who has been retrenched.

When the school re-opened on Friday last, the situation appeared to be normal, and it continued so until the afternoon to-day when the boys suddenly went out of the school.

The boys are holding a meeting at the Shwedagon Pagoda.—A. P.

GONDS ON EDUCATIVE TOUR

Father Elwin's Humanitarian Work

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Father Elwin who is well-known for humanitarian activities among the Gonds of Bilaspur in the Central Provinces arrived at Calcutta yesterday with a party of 12 aboriginal inmates of his ashram on an educative tour.

It is understood there are several in his party, who never stirred out of their forest limits and never saw the railway engine.

Father Elwin does not believe in proselytism, and devotes his whole time in Gond uplift work by establishing schools, preaching message of khadi and non-violence.—United Press.

ALL QUIET IN KAPURTHALA

KAPURTHALA, June 18.

The general situation in the Kapurthala State is perfectly satisfactory. Land revenue collection is going on quite smoothly.

Some persons were arrested for making an unseemly demonstration in connection with the firing incident at Sultanpur.—A. P.

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